Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 207 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotise" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1856
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaveri Bazar.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Wednesday
SEPTEMBER
4
LADIES' DAY

Engaged

Calling at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, to subscribe to War Loan.

Must persuade my husband to write out a big cheque to Help us.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs.	25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY at Competitive Prices. Best Opportunity for Small Investors. Highest Efficiency—Promptest Service. Our "Money-back" Guarantee helps all. Enquiries Solicited.—UNIVERSAL BUSINESS SYNDICATE, Manufacturers' Agents, P. O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 189[illegible]
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about .....Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.

AHMED E. ESAALI
Empire Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.
At 2 p.m. (S.T.)
1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged quiet in harness.
1 10-12 H. P. 2 cylinder, Pengeot motor car, bosch magneto zenith carburettor, tyres very little used just painted and overhauled, hood recently changed, in good working order.

AUCTION SALE of Saddlery, Harness, Horse Kits, Boots and Shoes, Athletic Goods, Show, Cases, Furniture, large lot of metal polish, hand gladstone and dressing bags, hat, boxes, harness buckles, etc., etc.
Under instructions from M. J. Burke Esq., the Mortgagee in possession, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on Tuesday the 3rd and Wednesday the 4th September at 2 p.m. (S.T.) each day, sell by Public Auction, at "Waterloo Mansions," Mayo Road, Fort opposite Sailors' Home, all the Stock-in-Trade and goods of Messrs. McAlpin and Co., such as saddles, harnesses, horse kits, dog and horse whips, athletic goods, glass show cases, stirrups, top boots, gents' and Ladies' boots and shoes, leather belts leather stationery cases, zools, numidas, snaffles, bits, hides, bicycles, office writing tables and chairs, iron safe on stand, cash boxes, stools, vice benches, Machines, boot sewing machines, one typewriter, air cushions, pillows, thermos, belts, Badminton balls and bats, footballs, tennis and riding boots, rustless, all sorts of brushes, canvas buckets, all sorts of chains, playing cards, golf sticks, champion billiard cues and ivory balls, riding and other boots, leather pieces, electric ceiling fans and lights, cricket and tennis nets and bats, stoves, hockey sticks and boots, gloves, cricket bats and balls, Snadow's developers, croquet sets, cair matting of cricket, draughtsmen and chessmen with boards, pingpong sets, large lot of metal polish despatch boxes, cane chairs, wall clocks, hand gladstone and dressing bags, hat bags, harness, buckles, low arm easy chairs, table with vice, presentation cups, felt hats, pieces of leather, boot trees, saddle stands, one full size model horse, hammocks wool girth, wet carpet cleaner flags and hunting cloth, cane child saddle, cobblers' tools.
The above is now on view.

TO MILLOWNERS, DYERS AND MERCHANTS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE of Superior Sulphur Black Dye in original packing and manufactured by one of the largest firms in Great Britain.
By order of the Owners Messrs. BENNET & Co., will on FRIDAY the 6th September at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
26 casks about 5 tons genuine Superior Sulphur black Dye by renowned English manufacturer. Their Sulphur Black is of excellent concentration and shade and is used daily by large number in Bombay mills. The quality is guaranteed to be exactly as sample which can be obtained from the undersigned on or after the 30th instant.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th Aug., 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 7 BALES LIEPMANN WHITE SHIRTING No. 7.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—
By order of Aga Hajee Mehedy Isfahany and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Mr. A. Meyer:—
Ex. S. S. "CITY OF AGRA."
3 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
Ex. S. S. "CLAN FRASER."
2 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
Ex. S. S. "GLENDHU."
2 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SALE OF 252 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—
By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer H. S. Sadka:—
252 bags each 2 cwts. Java Sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against delivery order within three days.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th August, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of Linseed, bags of Hirda, bags of toor, bags of chillies, bags of barley, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, bundles of cloth bales of P. P. Cotton, bales of wool, wooden loose planks, tins of oil, tins of pickles, doorns of cotton, bags of sweeping grain etc., etc.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Irani Merwan Byram:—
13 Iron Square bars.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES GAGRAPAT GRAHAM.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Nagindas Vijbhukhandas, at his shop at Dader Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Tribhovandas Narotamdas:—
10 bales each 80 pieces Gagrapat Graham 34 inches and 32 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES COLOURED BOOK MUSLINS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Seth Nagindas Vijbhukhandas at Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.
8 cases each 150 pieces Coloured Book Muslins 40 inches and 12 yards.
11 cases each 150 pieces Coloured Book Muslins 44 inches and 12 yards.
11 cases each 150 pieces Coloured Book Muslins 47 to 48 inches and 12 yards.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th August, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS YELLOW KATHA WHEAT.
Under instructions from Messrs. Vissanji Sons and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Wallace Flour Mill at Chikalwadi, Tardeo, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on account and risk of Mr. Ramchander Ramvallabh of Clive Road, Dana Bazar:—
500 bags of Yellow Katha Wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 2 days and the goods taken delivery of within that time.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th August, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 30TH AUGUST, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th day of August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Kavarana House" Colaba, opposite Colaba Railway Station, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, glass door plate cupboards, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tile and plain top teapoys, handsome upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carpets, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, sweet-toned upright cottage piano by John Brinsmead, iron safe, iron bedsteads, handsome mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, glass door cupboards, aluminium utensils, 1 Cancelet side car with screen, etc., etc.
The property of J. L. McQuade, Esqr., Inspector of Customs Preventive Service and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th August, 1918.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPECIAL OFFER to introduce our shop "XXX Ways to Fortune" four annas only. The LAXMINARAYAN Orient Stores, Clutch Castle, Chowpatty, Bombay. 1537

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS—The New Model No. 3, National is the strongest of all small Typewriters. Rigid, stable, dependable, wide carriage, costly ball-bearing construction, two-color ribbon, tabulator, back-spacer and Universal key-board with shift keys on both sides. A small consignment just unpacked. Order early. Price including improved Travelling-case Rs. 190. REBUILT Remington and Oliver Typewriters. Prices to suit all. Investigate. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36 (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele.—"Writertype." 1499

ADDRESS your urgent requirements by wire Tel. Ad. "Centracom," Bombay. We handle all supplies for Railways P. W. Depts., Govt. and Military Works, Water Works, Motor and Elec. Works, Mines, Mills, etc. THE CENTRAL COMMERCIAL CO., Parsi Bazar, Fort, Bombay. 1550

RELIABLE GENUINE HOMEOPATHIC BIO-CHEMIC ELECTRO-HOMEOPATHIC Medicines, Books, PHOSPHAURA (phosphorous gold tonic) AMBROSIA (Herbal consumption cure) and other Special Drugs kept for sale. Experienced Physician Specialist in chronic diseases treats patients 5 to 7 p.m. daily. ROY & CO., Kalbadevi, Bombay. 1567

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A fair and accomplished Mahratta BRAHMIN GIRL, age above 15, widow not excepted, to marry a young South Indian Brahmin with British qualifications and with an income of Rs. 500 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

MISCELLANEOUS

WE buy for cash, Lathes, Miscellaneous Machinery Scrap Iron, Mild Steel, Rails, etc., Complete Factories. Apply to Box No. 786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1563

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION CLASSES—English and Mathematics. Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, C. P. Tank. Sound coaching, Ladies admitted. 1515

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced MANAGER for the Star Cinema. Apply stating terms, previous service to STAR CINEMA, Karachi. 1524

WANTED—Efficient SOLDIER CLERKS with pay Rs. 30 p. m. and also free clothing and rations. Apply to the OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT 1/123rd Outram's Rifle, Mhow. 1521

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and TYPIST for an importing business. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month according to abilities. Apply to Box No. 789, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1574

WANTED by European Firm of merchants a good SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply with full particulars of previous experience and mention salary required. Excellent prospects for a good man. Apply to Box No. 785. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1556

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Japanese Sundries and Hardware. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1508

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—By a Graduate with Honours an EMPLOYMENT of giving tuition, private or in school, in Bombay or in Suburbs. Apply to IBNEHAYAT, Government Law School, Fort, Bombay. 1507

WANTED.

WANTED—A secondhand or new MOTOR CAR, working in good order. Apply to MOHINI AGENCY, Juma Musjid, Bombay. 1554

A CALCUTTA MERCANTILE FIRM is open to accept Agencies or represent Bombay Firms. Apply Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1486

WANTED—ENGINES, either Steam or Oil Crude, of 6 or 8 nominal or 18 to 25 break horse. Also No. 1½ or 2½ Disintegrator and No. 1 Rice Huller. THE SWADESHI INDUSTRIALS LTD., CONJEEVERAM. 1446

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An 'excellent' dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-6. Apply to the AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 620

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. T. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DISINFECTING FLUID, Anchor Brand, in gallons and bulk. Apply DURANTE & PAUL 15, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 1193

FOR SALE—Two-seater four cylinder Rover Car, fitted with 12 Volts C. A. V. Dynamos, Speedo Meter, Watch, etc., owner driven, and in quite new condition. Apply Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS, New Queen's Road. 1559

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1206

SELLING MICROSCOPE—One-twelveth, one-sixth, one inch lenses, two eye pieces, one moveable stage with all smooth movement. Apply personally 8 a.m. Dr. DINSHAW BATLIWALA, Elphinstone Road, Parel. 1566

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE.—Complete FOUNDRY EQUIPMENTS, Steam and Oil Engines, Boilers, Blowers and Pumps of all kinds, Drilling and Punching Machines, Circular, Vertical and Band Saw Machines, Oil, Flour and Sugarcane Mills, and various other Workmen's Tools, etc. For further particulars please apply to:—HAJEE ABDUL WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO., Engineers & Hardware Merchants, 35-37, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS. Telegrams: "HAWAK, MADRAS." 1409

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—In Fort, new two-storied building with godown on the groundfloor, more suitable for commercial purpose than for residential use. Apply Box No. 769 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1464

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. SUZUKI & Co. beg to inform that on and from 1st September, 1918, their offices will be removed in SUKHADWALLA BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, (old office of The Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

56, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 24th August, 1918. 1452

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TOTOMI MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused, is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at 3 p.m., (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 30th day of August, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 73, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Statements of Account up to 30th June 1918.
2. To transfer certain sums out of net profit.
3. To elect a Director in place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday the 22nd August to Friday the 30th August 1918 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1918. 1344

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, CENTRAL INDIA AND THE PUNJAB.

ON and from Sunday, the 1st September, 1918, the NORTHERN EXPRESS will run from and to Bombay to and from Peshawar via Delhi, Saharanpur, and Ambala, to the following timings.

BOMBAY-PESHAWAR.

Down.		Timings.	Up.	
16. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba	Arr.	13.35
6.22	Arr.	Rutlam	Arr.	23. 1

(CHANGE FOR MHOW, INDORE AND NEEMUCH).

20.30	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	9.20
21.45	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	8.15
1.24	Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep.	4.24
3.12	Arr.	Ambala Cant.	Dep.	2.42
9.50	Arr.	Lahore	Dep.	20.0
10.25	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	19.20
17.11	Arr.	Rawalpindi	Dep.	12.51
21.50	Arr.	Peshawar Cant.	Dep.	7.30

A through carriage will run on both these trains between Bombay and Kalka.

First and Second class passengers to and from Bombay, from and to Delhi, and from and to stations reached via Delhi on the East Indian, North Western Oudh and Rohilkhand will be booked by these trains. Now that the G. I. P. Railway's Punjab Mails are not available for such passengers excepting those for Delhi, as notified by the General Traffic Manager of that Railway, intending passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, in order to secure the accommodation they require, as the berths on each train will be limited to a fixed number.

W. P. PECHEY,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 17th August, 1918. 1350

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share (free of Income-Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, 1918, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 30th Sepetember, 1918 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ld,
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Director,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1918. 1575

THE PEARL MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 55 per Share (free of Income-Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, 1918, between 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 30th September 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ld,
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Director,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1918. 1576

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 70 per share (free of Income-Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of October, 1913, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 30th September 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ld,
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Director,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1918. 1577

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of October, 1918, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 30th September, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd.,
AHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Director,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1918. 1578

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12½ per Share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of October, 1918 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 30th September, 1918 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ld.,
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Director,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1918. 1579

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF OF ERODE.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 1144 OF 1917.

ESAR DAS HEERANAND SAIB ... Plaintiff.
RANCHODAS DWARKADAS and MATHRADAS .....Defendants

THE above plaintiff has filed a suit against the said defendants in the above Court for the Recovery of Rs. 1,357 due under a Hundi executed by them and the defendants are hereby given notice that the suit is posted to 31-8-18 for final disposal.

K. S. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR,
Pleader, Erode.
Erode, 14th August, 1918. 1565

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 81 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, of the Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, or any number of them, carrying dividend as from 1st July, 1918. Applications should be sent to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company at 7, Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, not later than 22nd September, 1918.

Bombay, 28th August, 1918.
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
1557

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL CHARITY TRUST.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO MARWARI STUDENTS.

THE undersigned Trustees of the above-mentioned Trust propose to award, out of the income of the Trust funds, a few scholarships to needy and deserving students of the Marwari community, either reading, or intending to read, in any of the Arts, Commercial, Medical, Engineering or Agricultural Colleges or in any Technical School in any part of India.

Candidates should in their applications state their caste, age, name of their parents or guardians, pecuniary circumstances, their educational career and names of the Institutions in which they are reading or at which they propose to read. They must also disclose what pecuniary help, if any, they are receiving from any other source.

Applicants should note that the above scholarships will be awarded subject to such conditions as the undersigned may impose at the time of granting the scholarships.

Applications should be accompanied by certificates of character and good conduct from the heads of the Educational Institution at which the applicants studied last and should be addressed to the Managing Trustee, Raja Bahadur Motilal Charity Trust, Malabar Hill, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 30th September, 1918.

GOVINDLAL PITTIE,
Managing Trustee,
MUKUNDLAL PITTIE,
Co-Trustee.
1489

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT JUDICIAL, POLICE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments in Osmania University College, Hyderabad, Deccan:—

(a) One Principal on O. S. Rs. 1,250-50-1,500
(b) Professors on O. S. Rs. 500-50-1,000
According to qualifications
Assistant Professors on O. S. Rs 350-25-600.
According to qualifications.

in the following subjects:—

English; Indian History; English History; Islamic History; Ancient History of Greece and Rome; European History; Economics; Mathematics; Physics; Chemistry; Biology; Logic and Psychology; Arabic; Sanskrit; Persian; Urdu; Telugu; Kanarese; Marathi.

N.B.—O. S. Rupees are approximately 5/6ths of British Government Rupees.

The teaching of all subjects except languages will be through the medium of Urdu.

The appointments will be on probation for one year. On the expiry of that period the holders, if confirmed, will be entitled to the usual leave and pension rules of His Exalted Highness' Government which are practically the same as those in British India.

As the College classes will open in October the applications must be received by the undersigned not later than the 15th September.

Each application must contain at least the following particulars:—

(1) Name. (2) Family etc. (3) Age. (4) Place of birth. (5) Place of permanent domicile. (6) Academic qualifications. (7) Educational and other work previously done. (8) Names and addresses of referees if any. (9) Remuneration asked for.

Copies only of all letters, certificates etc., should be enclosed as they will not be returned.

A. HYDARI,
Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government
Judicial, Police & General Departments.
Hyderabad Deccan,
15th, August, 1918. 1370

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIVAN NARAN PATEL, GOVIND PREMJI, PURSHOTAM MORAR, MAKAN JIVAN, KESHAV HARIBHAI and AMBARAM GIRDHAR, the present trustees of the Damania Bhawsar Community, of Bombay, have contracted with our client for the absolute sale of all and singular, the land, hereditaments and premises, more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to us, the undersigned, at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise on the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground of quit and ground rent tenure, situate on the north side of King's Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 575, New No. 5569, Old Survey No. L/1169 and New Survey No. 8834, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2595 and Street No. 15 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Haji Jeckaria Haji Ahmed Patel, on or towards the West partly by the property of Abdulla Abdul Rahaman and partly by the property of Shri Kamlavahuji, widow of Goswami Shri Ganshamlalji Panalalji Maharaj, on or towards the North by the property of the said Shri Kamlavahuji, widow, and on or towards the South by the said King Lane.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1918.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1568

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SORAB JAMSHEDJI BULSARA and SHAVAKSHAW BEHERAMJI NAGPOREWALLA, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai ADERBAI JAMSHEDJI BULSARA, deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, charge, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 132 6/9 (One hundred and thirty-two and six-ninth) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5407, New No. 9193, Old Survey Nos. 925, 925 and New Survey No. 927 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2231 and Street Nos. 127-129 and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Ruttonji, on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Rustomji Hormasji Battliwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ratanji Bhaya and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1918.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1560

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALIMAHOMED CUMROODIN and TYEBALLI CUMROODIN have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 544 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 340 and 704, New No. 7623, Old Survey Nos. 1189-1190 and New Survey No. 4513 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7928-7944 and Street Nos. 15 to 31, 91-93, 2 to 16, 18, 85 to 89 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Moharambai Moosakhan, on or towards the West by the said Shaikh Abdulla Pakhmodia Street, on or towards the North by Second Cooper Street and on or towards the South by First Cooper Street.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1918.
DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
for Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1556

NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF HARVEY ROAD AND LABURNUM ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SOLOMON JACOB and JACOB JOSEPH, of Bombay, Jew Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within seven days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at the junction of Harvey Road and Laburnum Road on the Gamdevi Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, bearing Plot No. 36, containing by admeasurement 906 square yards, be the same a little more or less together with the two semi-detached buildings, out-houses and structures thereon and bounded on or towards the East by a service passage, on or towards the South by Laburnum Road, on or towards the West by Harvey Road and on or towards the North by Plot No. 37, the said premises being assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2772, Street No. 2.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1918.
PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1545

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai UTTAMBAI, widow of Premji Kanji, Hindu, deceased, who died at Jafferabad on the 1st day of April, 1918, JAMNADAS JIVRAJ, of Jafferabad, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, temporarily residing at Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twentieth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 20th day of August, 1918.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1538

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 780 shares in the Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., and 570 shares in the Godavri Valley Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., or any number of these shares. Offers must reach the undersigned at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, before 5 p.m., SATURDAY, the 7th September, and must remain open for acceptance for at least 10 days from the 7th. The trustees will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

Bombay, 28th August, 1918.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Soliciters
for the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw
Petit Trust Settlement, 1913.
1570

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Farewell Week of
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.
LAST 3 PERFORMANCES.
To-night at 9-30
The Great War Play
"OUT THERE"
by J. Hartly Manners, author of
"PEG O'MY HEART"
To-morrow Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
Saturday at 9-30 p. m.
Farewell Performance of the Season
"STORY OF THE ROSARY"
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circl and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

POPULAR PICTURES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
Mr. E. H. DuCASSE presents
Another wonderful British Film
"THE GREATEST WISH IN THE WORLD"
Featuring the famous London Stars:
Bransby Williams, Miss Jean Alwyn, Mlle. Odette Goimbault, Douglas Munro, Edward Arundell.
A Film version of Temple Thurston's World Renowned Novel.
Prices:—Re. 1, Annas 8, and 4. Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4, Rs. 5.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR
CONGRESS WEEK
Khatow's Parsee Alfred Theatrical Co.
VICTORIA THEATRE
Corner of Grant Road.
Friday 30th August at 9-30 p. m.
Shakespeares Comedy of Error's
IN URDU
Gorukhdhanda
Saturday 9-30 p. m,
Sunday Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
Shakespeare's Masterpiece.
"OTHELLO"
in Urdu Sherdil
Monday 2nd Sept. 9-30 p.m., The Grand Hindoo epic Ramayan.
Proprietor—J. C. KHATOW.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD—TELEPHONE 2029.
TO-NIGHT
DORIS KENYON
Arline Pretty, Sheldon Lewis and Mahlon Hamilton
IN
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
THE HIDDEN HAND
Episode 6th "The Flower of Death."
Episode 7th "The Fire Trap."
PATHE'S GAZETTE
COLORADO
Travel.
ANATOLE'S OATH
Comic.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TERRIFIC SUCCESS OF OUR NEW STAR ATTRACTIONS
At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10
EXTRA CINEMA SHOWS AT 8-30

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Presents
VARIETIES
of
NEW SONGS, NEW CHORUSES
in addition
Another Gold Rooster Sucessful Photo Play
in 5 Acts
SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS
A RECORD BREAKER
featuring
BABY OSBOURNE
THE ADORABLE CUDDLEY KID
Supported by
DANIEL GILFETHER
AND
MOLLY McCONNELL

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY
Comedy Co.
To-Night Friday 30th August
'Seven Keys to Baldpate.'
Saturday 31st August
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Sunday 1st September
Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
Upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Seats booked by telephone and not taken up before 9-15 p.m. will be cancelled.

The Ninth and Tenth Episodes
4 PARTS—5,000 FEET
OF
'The Secret Kingdom'
will be screened for the last time to-day
AT THE
CINEMA
PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
The Programme includes a splendid 2-Reel Drama, **"For Love & Gold"** (3,000 feet) and a **Comedy.**
THREE SHOWS TO-NIGHT:
7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Musical Concert
AT
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya,
(Academy of Indian Music)
Sandhurst Road, Girgaon,
Friday, 30th Aug., 1918, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Rates of Tickets: Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT
A STUPENDOUS INDIAN PRODUCTION
THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA
IN SIX PARTS
Produced by Mr. PHALKE.
3 Shows Nightly at: 7. 8-45 and 10-30.

A NEW BOOK ON THE REFORMS.
"A DEFENCE OF THE CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEMES."
Being a reply to the official criticism with reference to constitutions of British Colonies and European and American Countries.
By P. C. MAZUMDAR, M.A., B.L.
PRICE Re. 1.
To be had of S. P. SAMITI, Ltd., 24, Strad Road, CALCUTTA.
1859

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
LAST 2 NIGHTS
TO-DAY AT 6-15 P.M.
THE EXCELSIOR PRESENTS THE GREATEST 8-ACT SPECTACLE DRAMA IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCREEN
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
"ROMEO & JULIET"
A classic production de lux unfolding a story of ROMANTIC POWER.
SHAKESPEARE'S CLASSIC MASTERPIECE IS A DRAMATIC SCREEN TRIUMPH
The tale of the world's most famous lovers: Parted in life by the malignant hand of Fate, reunited in Death by their own sacrifices—This is SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE OF THE AGES!

"ROMEO" is played by The World's Most Popular Picture Star FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN.
"JULIET" is played by A New Empire Star Beautiful BEVERLEY BAYNE.

PRODUCTION COST $250,000
CAST OF OVER 600 PLAYERS.

THE EMPIRE
WHERE THE WORLD'S BEST PICTURES ARE SHOWN
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER
(The leading lady of the Frawley Co.)
AND
HOLBROOK BLINN
in the Great Stage Classic which for a generation has appealed to the HEARTS OF EVERY MAN, EVERY WOMAN, AND EVERY CHILD:
"WOULD YOU FORGIVE?"
KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER as "The Prima Donna."
HOLBROOK BLINN as the young Musical Director.

ADIEU!
THE FAVOURITE FIGURES IN
"The Neglected Wife"
Pathe Serial who have for five weeks been so intimately acquainted with you at
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
bid you this evening a fond "Good-bye!" Don't miss this farewell evening.

TO CONGRESS DELEGATES
The West-end Cinema Management have booked the marvellous Indian Film
LANKADAHAN
for the convenience of innumerable Congress Delegates who are at present in Bombay. It is a glorious Screen Episode from the greatest of World's Epic, the *"Ramayan."* No Hindu can ever afford to return home without seeing the mighty Ram, the redoubtable Ravan, the faithful Hanuman, and the lovable Sita, in their true Mythological splendour.
Four Shows Daily—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m.

THE MAJESTIC
Tram Term, Girgaum.
PRESENTS TO-DAY
THE HINDUSTAN FILM CO'S LATEST PRODUCTION
Birth of Shri Krishna
Directed and produced by
MR. D. G. PHALKE
together with the usual MAJESTIC feature
THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
PLEASE NOTE TIME AND PRICES.
Four Shows: at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
Box, Single Seat, Rs. 2; Balcony, Rs. 1-8
Reserved Re. 1, First Class Annas 12, Second Class Annas 6, Third Class Annas 3.

LE TREFLE & POMPEIA
FACE POWDERS, PERFUMES & SOAPS
NOW IN STOCK
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS V. P. P.
Bombay Perfumery Mart
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The disturbance from Afghanistan is weakening in the extreme north. The depression in the east of Central India yesterday is moving westwards over Saugor and the new depression is forming in the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Southern half of the United Provinces Central India and Central Provinces except Berar, Malabar, and local in Bengal, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Assam, South-west Punjab, Sourth-East Madras. The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point four inches, Mergui Tavoy, Yamethin and Murree two, Peshawar a half, Nowgong and Sutna one, Hoshangabad three, Saugor and Jubbulpore four, Pachmarhi two Raipur and Salem one and a half, and Bangalore one.

Forecast:—Extension in Rajputana, Gujarat and Northern part of the Peninsula.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOOD IN BOGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Owing to incessant fall of rain all lands between Nastratpur and Santahar in the Bogra district are flooded. The oldest men declare that the present flood is unprecedented in the Bogra district. The Magistrate personally visited the affected locality and took prompt measures to relieve distress, raising temporary loans. He sent out batches of voluntary workers with food into interiors to give relief.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.736 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.2 "
Dew Point	74.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.768 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0 "
Minimum do; do.	79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WNW,W.
Greatest rate of Wind from midnight to midnight	191 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	4.73 "
Do. do. year	32.32 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 29th Aug. 1918	0.02 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time: h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time: h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Aug.				
Thur	29	m 4 42	26 4	29 m 10 53	20 5
Fri	30	m 5 2	25 10	30 0 36a	20 9
Sat	31	m 5 41a	24 3		
Sun	Sept. 1	m 7 38	25 11	31 m 0 28	17 10
		m 7 16a	24 1	Sept. 1 m 2 3a	20 4
Mon.	2	m 8 48	26 5	1 m 1 45	17 11
		m 8 38a	24 8	1 m 3 5a	19 6
Tues.	3	m 9 37	26 10	2 m 2 49	17 9
		m 9 36a	25 4	2 m 3 50a	18 9
Wed.	4	m 10 16	27 8	3 m 3 19	17 7
		m 10 20a	26 0	3 m 4 27a	18 1
		m 10 50	27 5	4 m 4 19	17 5
		m 10 58a	26 7	4 m 4 58a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
Aug.	29 (Thursday)	6h 23m.	6h 56m.
"	30 (Friday)	6h 23m.	6h 56m.
"	31 (Saturday)	6h 24m.	6h. 55m.
Sept.	1 (Sunday)	6h 24m.	6a 54m.
"	2 (Monday)	6h 24m.	6h 5 m.
"	3 (Tuesday)	6h 24m.	6h 53m.
"	4 (Wednesday)	6h 24m.	6h 52m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 September 5d. 4h. 18-7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 8h. 32-3m. p.m.; Full Moon 20d. 6h. 30-9m. p.m.; Last quarter 27d. 10h. 8-6m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th August, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 1.05in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal and temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in Central India West and local rain in north Gujarat; Neemuch reports 0.63in., Indore 1.95in. and Ahmedabad 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north-western districts; Hoshangabad has had 3.38in., and Saugor 0.23in. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is below normal. Day temperature is in slight to considerable defect in the western half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is above the average at Hyderabad and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The depression which was situated over Saugor yesterday has moved in a westerly direction and lies to-day in the neighbourhood of Neemuch. It will probably continue to move westwards. It has determined nearly general rain in Central India West, the north-western districts of the Central Provinces and the south of Rajputana. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Malabar and on the Madras coast, and local in Mysore, the Carnatic, the south Konkan and north Gujarat.

Rainfall is likely to increase in Gujarat and the Konkan and decrease in the Central Provinces and Central India West.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 29th of August, 1918

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hour-dity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th Aug.)	91.2	76.4	67	..	0	—0.01
Fash "	93.5	82.4	83	..	0	—0.08
Do. (" Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	92.7	75.7	76	..	11.59	—6.40
Lahore	92.8	80.6	75	..	6.50	—5.62
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	93.0	80.6	81	..	9.91	—7.80
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	89.0	78.2	79	..	12.05	—14.11
Jhansi	89.6	79.5	88	0.04	10.61	—13.69
Allahabad	92.3	79.1	80	..	22.63	—4.88
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.7	87.5	52	..	0	—2.09
Karachi	82.5	75.6	87	..	0.10	—5.40
Ajmer	88.8	76.7	83	1.05	5.53	—9.46
Jalpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	76.0	67.2	98	0.40	12.81	—33.20
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	91.2	76.2	78	..	0.14	—11.38
Dwarka	84.8	76.7	85	..	0.31	—11.83
Veraval	93.1	77.1	66	..	5.05	—9.32
Rajkot	87.1	72.5	73	..	6.17	—14.03
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	76.8	87	..	5.49	—11.78
Surat	88.5	78.3	77	..	14.39	—13.36
Ahmedabad	93.6	74.1	89	0.12	8.90	—10.36
Deesa	90.6	77.2	93	0.04	4.94	—13.36
Neemuch	88.1	72.5	98	0.63	15.58	—6.15
Indore	79.7	69.6	88	1.95	14.03	—8.56
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.9	72.9	82	0.05	32.49	—8.46
Saugor	74.4	70.2	88	0.33	25.68	—8.44
Hoshangabad	75.5	70.6	88	3.38	25.53	—9.47
Khandwa	80.7	72.3	77	..	12.76	—7.32
Akola	89.4	73.4	63	..	8.88	—12.37
Amraoti	83.8	74.2	71	..	15.41	—6.07
Nagpur	86.5	75.8	67	..	25.14	—5.88
Chanda	89.7	75.8	83	..	32.79	—3.65
Raipur	87.7	76.2	83	..	54.71	+19.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.9	77.8	81	0.02	19.88	—38.58
Ratnagiri	84.7	76.7	80	0.03	47.47	—34.10
Marmugao	85.8	..	91	0.03	45.78	—31.41
Karwar	85.1	74.6	88	0.11	55.41	—41.74
DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA—						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.9	73.2	63	..	3.44	—9.25
Ahmednagar	87.6	68.8	66	..	2.06	—8.71
Poona	83.0	68.8	71	..	5.49	—12.48
Sholapur	91.3	69.7	65	..	5.18	—6.57
Bijapur	92.2	68.9	70	..	1.26	—6.64
Belgaum	79.3	64.7	89	..	15.90	—18.85
Aurangabad	87.9	68.1	74	..	4.86	—11.86
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.4	73.9	62	..	14.91	—10.86
Hyderabad	92.8	74.5	62	..	8.69	—8.63
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.0	74.2	83	0.51	52.76	—43.96
Calicut	77.7	73.5	95	0.49	39.78	—41.09
Cochin	77.7	73.7	89	0.63	32.72	—31.50
Colombo	85.1	75.5	83	0.13	10.25	—8.92
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.4	75.8	92	0.25	13.76	—4.48
Bellary	94.8	72.7	58	..	1.69	—4.23
Cuddapah	98.8	80.2	52	..	8.07	—4.15
Madras	97.2	77.7	88	0.63	5.48	—4.77
Bangalore	84.8	66.2	77	0.10	7.66	—4.46
Coimbatore	87.2	71.3	78	..	0.38	—3.89
Pichlinapoly	96.9	77.0	73	0.46	7.12	+0.90
Negapatam	97.0	78.3	80	0.66	4.56	—1.92

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Aug. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	..	..	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	..	..
" " to Continent	..	..	..	..
Futures at New York Oct.	..	..	..	34.45
" " Jan.	..	..	..	32.80
" " Mar.	..	..	..	33.65
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	..	36.45
" " Orleans	..	..	..	33.10
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	..	..	32.98
" " Jan.	..	..	..	33.00

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	..	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.				
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917				
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	..	..	..	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	..	..	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	..	..	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	..	..	..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	..	..	..	3
" 7 day market loans	..	..	..	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	..	..	..	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	..	..	..	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	..	..	..	68½
Government Securities 3 %	..	..	..	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	..	..	..	26.60

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 26th.

5½ % 1925—1928	..	..	..	98½
4½ % 1925—1945	..	..	..	£100½
5% New	..	..	..	£94 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 26th.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—82½lbs. Quoted	..	..	77/6
Barletta Russo—82lbs. Quoted	..	..	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid	..	..	79/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore usual Bold Afloat Value			590
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunerai, 416 Rs. ex-Ship July-Aug.			600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	..	..	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	..	..	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	..	..	£128½
Hard Spelter	..	..	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 10/13 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	..	..	17
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	..	..	19

Tone:—Absence of sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Value			3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Se.t. Buyers	..	..	2/1

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 29.

The market is entirely closed to-day both for ready and forward.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 28th Aug. 1918.

Cotton	..	..	..	..	2,226 bales.
Wheat	..	..	..	..	10,888 cwts.
Linseed	..	..	..	..	15,217 "
Rape, &c.	..	..	..	..	32 "
Gingellyseed	..	..	..	..	Nil
Poppyseed	..	..	..	..	25 "
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	1,851 "
Castorseed	..	..	..	..	7,796 "
Rice	..	..	..	..	72,950 "
Myrabollams	..	..	..	..	2,156 "
Cottonseed	..	..	..	..	1,631 "
Mowraseed	..	..	..	..	Nil
Gram	..	..	..	..	2,499 "
Jowar	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maize	..	..	..	..	Nil
Barley	..	..	..	..	Nil

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
" Demand	1 6 1/16
Do. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 1/16
Fcs. Demand	199
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	242½
Shanghai	242
Japan	144½
Singapore	156

Market Steady.
Rates unchanged on account of Goculashtmi Holiday

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13-32.
D. D. on France Fr. 199.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 209.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 144½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 242.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 342.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 99.
3½ per cent. Paper 65½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 79.
4 per cent Municipal Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 77.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed to-day it being a Hindu holiday.

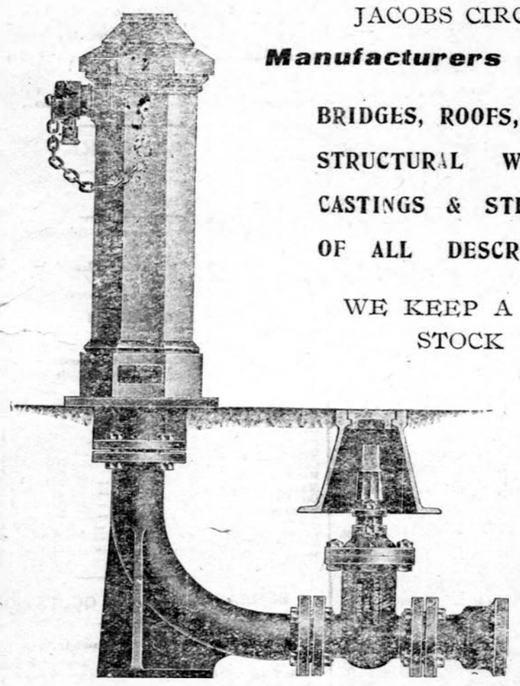
The WAR and ROSE'S LIME JUICE.
The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why
ROSE'S LIME JUICE
is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.
There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,
but be sure you get ROSE'S
—there are imitations.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912
MOHANLAL & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
197, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY. Tele. No. 1798.

A REMINDER

The War Loan Advertisements that have appeared in this space concern everybody—including the Sowkar.

GARLICK & Co.,
Engineers & Founders
JACOBS CIRCLE, BOMBAY.



Manufacturers of

BRIDGES, ROOFS, TANKS,
STRUCTURAL WORKS,
CASTINGS & STEELWORK
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

WE KEEP A LARGE STOCK OF
STAND. POSTS.
PIPES
SLUICE VALVES.
KITE MOTION PUMPS
AND
All Kind Water Works Fittings.

DONGRE'S
Balamrit
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC
K. T. DONGRE & Co.
GIRGAON - BOMBAY.

GERMAN SCHEMES IN THE NEAR EAST.

THE CALL TO INDIA.

As long as Bismark remained in power, he was able to restrain the Germans from indulging in extravagant dreams of Eastern conquest. We know how that great statesman was satisfied to have lifted Germany until she became a united and powerful nation, formidable in Europe. It was only with the rise of the younger generation of Germans, who were intoxicated with dreams of world-conquest, that Germany began to stretch over her "mailed fist" towards the East.

In her designs, she made Turkey her tool. This was really due to the cleverness of the German Emperor, William II. He made friends with the late Sultan, Abdul Hamid, who was unpopular for various reasons. Abdul Hamid accordingly was anxious to oblige him. The Germans obtained concessions which would enable them to construct a railway line stretching from Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to the Persian Gulf. The scheme is known as the Baghdad Railway project. The Germans pretended that they only wanted to open up a trading route with the East but this was absurd, for the Baghdad Railway line could not possibly have carried goods nearly so cheaply as they were already carried by sea. The whole purpose of the railway was really military. Germany cleverly arranged for Turkey to bear the main cost of the railway and desired to use it for herself. Before the war, it was not completed, though much work had been done on it. The Germans dreamed of a time when their troops should come down the Central Europe railroads to Constantinople, and should thence proceed by the new Baghdad Railway through Asia Minor to the borders of India. German writers frankly admitted their intention. The Managing-Director of the German Bank, Herr von Gwinner, who is also President of the Baghdad Railway Company, said, in an interview with a neutral journalist: "As Antwerp has been called a loaded pistol, pointed at the heart of England, so the double track of the Baghdad railroad will some day be described as a double-barrelled modern automatic pointed at the heart of India."

The Baghdad Railway was not the only instrument of German intrigue in the Near East. The Germans through the Turks have attempted to bring the Sheikh of Kowait under their influence and to dominate the Persian Gulf. In Persia itself, also, the Germans have undertaken a systematic campaign to corrupt the turbulent tribesmen, and terrorise the Shah's Government. This threw Persia into great confusion, and prepared the way for German designs upon India.

These elaborate plans for bringing a German army to attack India were thwarted by the exploits of our own army in Mesopotamia. Our gallant troops under General Maude, fought their way to Baghdad, and firmly established themselves there. In Palestine, also General Allenby captured Jerusalem. All attempts at a German organised counter-offensive died away, and German schemes for bringing Mesopotamia under their own power came to nothing. The very contrary has happened. Mesopotamia has been brought under the power of the Empire. Under the protection of our armies, the wonderful productive power of Mesopotamia is being developed. Irrigation engineers are teaching the Arabs to raise better crops than even before. So successful has this process been, that next year our forces in Mesopotamia expect to feed themselves, without indenting upon India for food supplies.

A NEW MENACE.

Unfortunately, just as one road to German attack in the direction of India had been satisfactorily closed, as described above, another one was opened by the collapse of Russia. There is a Russian Railway running from Batum on the Black Sea to Baku on the Caspian. If the Germans are enabled, by the collapse of Russia, to control this railway, they will be able to move troops down into the heart of Persia. Nor is this all. If the Germans controlled Baku, they would be able, by a short sea voyage, to obtain possession of Krasnovodsk, which is the terminus of the Russian trans-Caspian railway system. Should they manage to control these lines in addition, they would be able to menace Persia from another direction, and conceivably to molest our ally, his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. India cannot therefore afford to neglect the position.

His Excellency Lord Chelmsford analysed the elements of danger in weighty fashion on the course of his speech at the Delhi War Conference of April last:

"The terrible revolution, which has hurled Russia into anarchy, has opened another door for Germany through Southern Russia to the confines of Eastern Persia and Afghanistan. At present, famine, lawlessness and chaos reign along the path which German forces would have to traverse to approach us by that route; and as yet pre-occupied with the stupendous struggle in the West, Germany has made no military move whatsoever in this direction. But the door is open, and we must be on our guard. In this war as in no war before, we have to look ahead and be prepared for every possible contingency. Germany has not and could not yet have made any military move in the direction I speak of, but she has already, as is her wont, thrown into Central Asia her pioneers of intrigue, her agents of disintegration. The lesson she has learnt from the Russian revolution is that a stronger weapon than all the armaments that money can buy or science devise, is the disruption of an enemy by his own internal forces. To this end Germany sapped and mined in Russia, to this end she will sap and mine through her agents in the Middle East and blow on the flame of anarchy in the hope that it may spread and spread till it has enveloped the land of her enemies, regardless of all intervening havoc. When the ground has thus been prepared then she will work for her opportunity."

His Excellency here points out the great obstacle which exists in the form of the anarchy and chaos of the intervening regions, to German designs against India. Moreover, as the Viceroy points out, Germany has her hands very full in the West; and since the date of his Excellency's speech, her ally Austria has suffered a disastrous reverse in the offensive against Italy. There is also another great obstacle to the plans of Germany. As his Excellency remarked in the same speech:

"In the north there is a bulwark against German intrigue and German machinations. I refer to our staunch friend and ally, his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. As you are aware at the outbreak of the war his Majesty gave his Royal word that so long as the independence and integrity of his kingdom were not threatened, he would maintain neutrality. He has kept his Royal word unswervingly, in spite of every attempt of our enemies to seduce him from his purpose and to embarrass his position, and I do not believe that in the history of this country the relations between any Amir of Afghanistan and any Viceroy have been more cordial and mutually confident than they are to-day. One of our first thoughts therefore at this time must be how we can best assist the Amir of Afghanistan."

What does Germany's design really mean to India? The German publicists announce their desire of bringing all the Near East within the sphere of German economic influence. What German "economic influence" means the world knows only too well. Germany uses her power to exploit the peoples over whom she establishes that influence in a ruthless manner, unrelieved by any attempt to lead them on to loftier ideals or a more perfect national development. Her treatment of the French in Alsace-Lorraine of the Danes of Schleswig-Holstein, of the Poles of Posen, of the subject-races in South-West and East Africa, have filled every people with determination never to submit to her cruel yoke. The rule of Germany in a German dominion is not an autocracy of the familiar type. It is something different and more sinister; a military and economic unit, a barrack and a plantation, an area in which the normal concerns and functions of Government and social life are subordinated to the demands and requirements of an economic and military General Staff. In peace its inhabitants are no more than a "labour force"; in war they are simply "manpower." This in brief is what the Germans mean when they talk of extending their sphere of economic influence in the direction of India. It behoves India then to be prepared for all emergencies. His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of his Delhi speech, discussed how best India could assist the Amir, one of the bulwarks of India against German intrigue. He said:

"We can, I believe, best do so by showing our enemies first, that India stands solid as rock, and that the lambent flame of anarchical intrigue will find nothing inflammable in this country, nay, rather, will be smothered and extinguished forthwith, should approach, by the deadweight of our unity of purpose: second that should ever our enemy have the hardihood to bring force in the direction of our borders, we are ready, with munitions and men to fulfil our obligations to the Amir of Afghanistan, by assisting him in repelling foreign aggression and further to guard our own with the whole power and resources of India ready behind us."

This, then, is the present position with regard to Germany's scheme in the Near East. The call to India is plain, and we can meet it with resolute and assured confidence. Unity and Service must be our watchwards.

RECRUITING AT DACCA.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA'S APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DACCA, Aug. 28.

Under the auspices of the Dacca Recruiting Committee, a recruiting meeting was held at Curzon Hall, Dacca College, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was satisfactory, the student element being strongly in evidence. The Hon. Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, Chief Commissioner, Assam; Mr. J. T. Rankin, Commissioner, Dacca Division; and Mr. W. R. Gourlay attended. Babu Ananda Chandra Ray presided.

The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea in the course of his speech said all Indians had a duty to the Empire and that their duty was to help vigorously the prosecution of the war. The war was one for righteousness and freedom and had created so much enthusiasm that had he been forty years younger he would have joined the army himself. Continuing, he said the whole future of humanity was depending on the war, the interest of Indians was bound up with the interest of the Empire. He then referred to the change in the angle of vision of our rulers—a change noticeable through memorable pronouncement of the 20th August. This change should be reciprocated by a spirit of cooperation by the people. He appealed to the parents not to stand in the way of a career fraught with immense possibilities. He congratulated Dacca on the excellent work done in connection with recruiting.

M. A. O. COLLEGE.

DISSENTIONS BETWEEN TRUSTEES AND STAFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALIGARH, Aug. 28.

Dissentions have arisen between the college trustees and the staff. Principal Towle has resigned. Other resignations are imminent.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF MINERALS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Aug. 28.

The Government has arranged to undertake a qualitative analysis of minerals free of charge.

The result of the best of Burma Kaolin shows it is suitable for commoner kinds of crockery.

The further analysis of the Minbu coal gave fuel equal to three-fourths of the value of Bengal coal and services of a geological expert to examine the field more minutely, are to be asked for.

Boots, Shoes, and all Classes of Footwear.
Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, etc.
SUTOR & Co.
Esplanade Road
Agents
Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory.
PROPRIETORS—
Messrs. SIR ADAMJEE PEERBHOY & SONS.

TO KILL "MALARIA"
USE
"KALPATARU"
AMRITARISHTA
THE MOST RELIABLE SPECIFIC FOR
Malaria and other Chronic fevers. Ague, Enlargement of Spleen & Liver. Anæmi a, &c.
Prepared from Indigenous Drugs.
Ten times more efficacious than quinine.
Wonderful Febrifuge and Restorative.
Price per phial Re. 1; per V.P.P. Rs. 1-7.
Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works & Stores,
373-5, Upper Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.
Telegrams:—"KALPATARU," CALCUTTA. 'Phone:—3043.

10% DISCOUNT
During Congress Week only.
Buy To-day & Save Re. 1/- on every Rs. 10/-
LARGE SELECTION OF
Silk Scarves,
Benares Saries,
Silk Suitings,
Brassware &
Curios, etc., etc.
SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu writes—"Courteous service, Excellent Designs, Moderate Prices, are the feature of the House of Gupta."
B. D. GUPTA, B.A.
508, New Queen's Road,
(Opp. French Motor Car Co.)
BOMBAY.
Mrs. Besant writes—"All the goods supplied were found satisfactory."
C. B. 348.

ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE!
SALE
RECORD SALE IN BOMBAY!
Sweeping reductions in all departments
Make it a point to pay us a visit TO-DAY—we will save you money—we know WE CAN.
SALE
JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
80, Eplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Indian National Congress, Special session, at 3 p.m.
Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit-Annual General Meeting of members, 6 p.m.
All-India Press Conference, Congress Subject Committee Pandal. Time—In the evening after the Congress sitting is over.
Special Congress Session, Congress Pandal Marine Lines Maidan, 3 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

Third Humanitarian Conference, Empire, Theatre, Bori Bunder 8-30 a.m.
All-India Muslim League, Special Session Empire Theatre, Bori Bunder, 2 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, Sept. 1.

All-India Moslem League, Special Session, Empire Theatre, Bori Bunder, 11 a.m.
Third Humanitarian Conference, Excelsior Theatre, 8-30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.
Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-15 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-40 and 10-30
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	18 6
Madras Mail	8 40	21 36
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express ...	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail ...	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 36

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

FERRAO.—At Crawford Market, on the 28th instant, N. F. Ferrao of Messrs. Brady and Co.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library today at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE C. C. V. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Played on Wednesday the 28th instant, and resulted in the former team winning by 62 runs and three wickets.

C. K. P. LEAGUE.

A condolence meeting of the League will be held in the New English School, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. in memory of the death of Mr. D. B. Kharker. The members of the community are invited to be present.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT DADAR.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow by Prof Shivaram M. Paranjape on "New and Old Students."

CHAPEL ROAD SPORTING ASSOCIATION.

The second annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday the 1st September at 10 a.m. (S. T.) in the club premises, Chapel Road, Bandra, to adopt the annual report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st August 1918, and to elect a Managing Committee and Auditors for the year 1918-1919.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

All the members of the six divisions of the Bombay Corp. of the St. John Ambulance Brigade are required to assemble at the Esplanade Maidan, opposite Elphinstone High School, to-morrow at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, in their complete uniforms to join the Route March.

CARTDRIVER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A labour cart loaded with pressed bales of cotton was going along the De Lisle Road on Wednesday, when it collied with a lorry containing a large cylinder. The cart driver Karu Bapu was thrown off his seat and a number of bales falling on him he was killed on the spot.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch, of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation Prof. Jitendralal Bannerji will deliver a lecture on "The Ideal of Student Life" at the Gandharwa Maha Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) this evening. Mr. I. B. Sen (Bengal) will also speak. Students are specially invited to attend.

C. K PRABHU PROTEST MEETING.

A representative meeting of the C. K. Prabhu Community will take place on Sunday next at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the C. K. Prabhu Co-operative Credit Society's Hall Vincent Rd. Dadar, to protest against the Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal of Poona for having published certain essays and articles degrading the religious, social, political and historical status of the C. K. Prabhu Community.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

MAILS.

The Bombay Mails with dates of and up to 13th July 1918, were delivered here to-day.

GODINHO DEFAMATION CASE

A FEMALE WITNESS.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. P. N. Godinho pleader, charged Mr. A. F. Martin with defamation.

Mr. Godinho conducted his own case, while Mr. Deshpande, pleader, was for the accused.

A female witness, examined by Mr. Deshpande, said that she resided in Bombay for the last 18 years. She lived about three years ago at Dhobi Talao and knew the complainant. She had conversation with him when she went to his house with another woman. When she took a girl to the complainant, he paid her Rs. 2 for her troubles. About two to four times the witness took girls to the complainant. Last year in the month of June, she went on a Saturday to the complainant's office and asked for a loan of Rs. 2. The complainant said that he had no change. He then asked her if she knew where Mrs. Martin lived. She told him that she (Mrs. Martin) used to live in Cavel. He then told her to bring Mrs. Martin. On that day Mrs. Martin was not at home. The following day, the witness went to Mrs. Martin's and told her that she was wanted by the complainant, and Mrs. Martin went with the witness to the complainant's office. The complainant then gave the witness the loan of Rs. 2. The complainant and Mrs. Martin then went into a room and the witness left the office. After a month he again sent for Mrs. Martin. The witness did not know whether she went there or not. During the "Novenas" while the witness was going to Church, the accused called her and asked her why she went to Mr. Godinho's. The witness asked him the reason when the accused said that he had heard that she (the witness) used to take girls including Mrs. Martin, to Mr. Godinho. She replied in the affirmative.

WITNESS'S AFFIDAVIT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said when she made an affidavit in the High Court she did not know, who was with her. In February 1917. She was putting up in Laximans Chawl at Parel. She knew the accused for the last ten years. She often used to go to his shop to make purchases. About three years ago she was employed at Bandora. Since then she was not working. She was taken to the Solicitor's office by the accused to make that affidavit.

Further hearing stands adjourned.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, disposed of a case in which one Lawrence DeSouza, employed at Messrs. Asquith and Lord charged one Januario DeSilva with kidnapping his daughter Mary, aged about fifteen years.

The prosecution alleged that the accused met the girl on a Sunday whilst she was returning home from Church and took her to a photographic studio at Kalbadevi, where he got himself photographed with her.

His worship held that it appeared from the evidence that in the absence of the complainant, the complainant's wife had permitted the girl to go with the accused. He discharged the accused.

Mr. DeCruz pleader appeared for the complainant whilst the accused was defended by Mr. Vas.

SIR V D THACKERSEY ROBBED

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey residing at Warden Road has made a report to the police that he returned from up-country to Bombay on Tuesday night last and leaving a cash-box under his bedstead retired. The next morning the box was missed, and on making enquiries it was found lying open in the compound *minus* its contents which were a diamond-ring valued at Rs. 6,000 and trinkets of the value of Rs. 767.

AN OPIUM PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Inspector S. Talyarkhan of the Excise Department charged Kazi Hajat Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with possessing three pounds of opium without a license. The accused was going along Kumta Street on Tuesday last when he was stopped by an Excise peon on suspicion and searched and the opium was found concealed on his person.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 17th August 1918.

Bombay City 3, Ahmedabad District—Ahmedabad City 0, Panch Mahals District 1, Broach District—Broach City 8, other places 61, Surat District 2, West Khandesh District 50, Thana District 4, Satara District 43, Nasik District 15, Poona District—Poona City 2, other places 54, Sholapur District 14, Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 75, Dharwar District—Hubli City 16, other places 137, Bijapur District 44, Karachi District—Karachi City 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 83, Akalkote State 9, Savnur State 36, Cutch State—Mandvi 2, Satara 26, Rewa Kantha Agency 5, Kathiawar Agency —Bhavnagar City 45. Total 738.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

There will only be three more performances by the Howitt-Phillips Company at the Royal Opera House this season. To-morrow night they stage "The Story of the Rosary," and as this is their final and farewell show it is hoped that there will be a huge audience. The Company is an extremely hard working one and a large number of new plays has been rehearsed and produced in Bombay during their present stay. That their talent and skill is appreciated is evident from the large measure of support they have received. Lack of man-power, as one may say, has greatly handicapped the management, but a new actor of repute joined them this week and another is expected shortly, so they should be in a stronger position by the time they return. They go from here to Karachi for a short season and then, we understand, they are off for another tour of the Far East, where they are justly popular. The Bombay public, who have enjoyed so many nights under their guidance, will wish them godspeed and a speedy return.

CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S AMENDMENTS.

The Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council appointed to consider the Billl further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Bill No. VI of 1918) in submitting their report state that they are of opinion that the Bill should be passed into law as it stands with the exception of the following minor changes.

The Committtee are of opinion that in the proposed new section 229A provision should be made for giving notice to the offender to enable him to put his case before the standing committee, if so advised, before the Commissioner takes action under sub-section (2) of the section. Secondly, in the proposed addition to section 275 of the Act the date should be changed to the 1st April 1918, as some time has elapsed since the draft was prepared. These changes have been embodied in the amended draft of the bill appended to the Committee's report.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

Before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Hirachand Senaji and six others with keeping a common gambling house and gambling.

In consequence of information received Sub-Inspector Chimanlal obtained a warrant from Mr. Harker, Deputy-Commissioner of Police, and raided a house in Sheikh Memon Street on 27th instant at 6 p.m., when the accused were arrested and the police found Rs. 25 in cash during the search.

The accused pleaded guilty. The first was fined Rs. 25 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

Mr. Chimanlal then charged Bachoo Bhagwan and ten others with a similar offence. They were arrested in Telly Gali at 12/30 a.m. on the 28th instant, when Rs. 100 were found in Search.

The first accused was fined Rs. 25 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

C. P. MILLS AND COAL SHORTAGE.

Mr. C. G. Leftwich, Director of Civil Supplies, C. P., has issued the following press communique:—

It has been definitely ruled by the Coal Controller that owing to a great demand for coal for Railway and Government purposes upon the Bengal Collieries and a serious shortage of wagons to bring coal from those coalfields, no indents for such will be certified in favour of cotton and oil Mills, presses, ginning factories, and other industrial concerns situated in the Central Provinces and Berar.

A large quantity of coal in addition to the usual supply to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway mills and other concerns has now become available from the coalfields at Ballarpur, Durgapur and Ghugus in the Chanda District. This will be sufficient for practically all industrial needs in the Central Provinces and Berar.

There are also collieries from which limited supplies can be obtained at Umaria on the Katni Bilaspur Branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Mohpani on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and at Pench on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal Nagpur Railways in the Chhindware district.

The managers of all mills and factories in the Central Provinces and Berar are strongly advised to arrange, at once for their needs to be met from one or other of the Central Provinces collieries named above. The difficulty of obtaining wagons for the carriage of such coal will probably increase very greatly in the near future. If managers delay indenting for their coal until the last moment they will run serious risk of having to do without coal altogether, as both coal and wagons are likely to run short.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Silver Wedding Fund for the Bombay Presidency has received the following donations since the publication of the last list. The total donations now amount to Rs. 52,000.

The Raja Saheb of Mudhol Rs. 2,000; the Raja Saheb of Akalkot Rs. 400; Ladies of Ichalkaranji State through Ranee Saheb of Ichalkaranji Rs. 105; Chief Saheb of Kurundvad (Sr.) Rs. 200; Ranee Saheb and Ladies of Kurundvad State Rs. 100.

The following and other small sums totalling Rs. 15,862 have been sent in by Mrs. Ashton Street for Bombay City:—

Mrs. Ferrers Nicholson Rs. 50; Through Mrs. Bryning Rs. 200; Mrs. Ishwardas Lakhmidas Rs. 100; Mrs. G. S. Motilal Rs. 100; Mrs. M. A. W. Mishari Rs. 100; Through Mrs. Lilly:—Savoy Hotel Coy. Rs. 100; smaller sum Rs. 85. Through Mrs. Bhimabai Rane Rs. 110; Through Mrs. Motibai Mulgaonkar Rs. 54; Through Mrs. Durggabai Mudgaonkar Rs. 50; Through Mrs. Yeshodabai Prabhavalkar Rs. 157; Through Miss Majubhai Diwan Rs. 140; Through Mrs. V. N. Chandavarkar:—A well-wisher Rs. 50; Lady Chandavarkar Rs. 50; Mrs. Bhawandas Valji Rs. 50; Smaller sums Rs. 28; Through Miss Maneckbai Rajadhyaksha:—Mrs. Vithal Sayanna Rs. 51; Smaller sums Rs. 354; Through Mrs. A. J. Raymond:—Mr. Rawjee Premji Rs. 101; Mr. Shivlal Lathe Rs. 301; Sir Fredric Croft Rs. 50; Mrs. R. J. Mathalone Rs. 50; Mrs. Vallabdas Dayal Rs. 50; Mrs. D. S. Joshi Rs. 101; Mr. Narandas Ranji Rs. 75; Mrs. S. Meyers Rs. 50; Mr. C Hari Nimoo Rs. 51; Mr. C. M Cama Rs. 50; Mrs. Bekhor Rs. 50; Mr. Tricumlal Moolchand Rs. 101; Mrs. B. B. Lam Rs. 50; Mr. Purhsotum Ruttonsee Rs. 50; Mrs. F. G. Kennedy Rs. 50; Mr. Inderlal Nandlal Rs. 101; Mr. Kilachand Devchand Rs. 100; Mr. Muganlal Purbhudas Rs. 101; Mr. Chabildas Nathubhai Rs. 101; Mr. Pittamber Matharadas Rs. 50; Mr. Bhagvan Gungaram Rs. 101; Mr. Purshotum Keseojee Rs. 50; Mr. H. M. R. Behbekani Rs. 50; Sympathiser Rs. 100; J. J. Sopher Rs. 50; Mrs. A. J. Raymond Rs. 100; and small sums Rs. 611. Through Lady Jejeebhoy:—Miss Bachoobai S. Dhanjibhoy Rs. 50; Lady Jejeebhoy Rs. 200; A Parsee Lady Rs. 50; A Parsee Lady Rs. 50; H. I. M's Loyal Subjects Rs. 50; A Parsee Lady Rs. 50; Miss D. C. Tarachand Rs. 50; Mrs. N. N. Wadia Rs. 150; smaller sums Rs. 155. Through Mrs. Farrukh Bharucha:—Mrs. Dorabshaw Dubash Rs. 50; Mrs. Sorabjee Dubash Rs. 50; Lady Shapoorji Barocha Rs. 300; Mrs. D. F. Wadia Rs. 50.

Through Mrs. D. S. Shellim:—Lady Shapurji B. Broacha Rs. 3,000; In memory of their mother Bai Avabai Jamsetjee A. Wadia by her daughters Jerbai and Manakbia Rs. 1 000; A Friend Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Morarji and Hormasji Rs. 500; In memory of the late Mrs. D. M. Wadia from Mr. D. M. Wadia Rs. 501; Mrs. Ramnarayen Hurnundrai Rs. 500; Mr. Maganlal Parbhoodas Rs. 500; Mr. Abdul Tyeb E. Maskati Rs. 500; Mr. Khetsey Kiasey Rs. 301; Mr. Tricumlal Moolchand Rs. 300; Mr. Meyer Hayeem Rs. 250; Mr. Soorajmal Hurnundrai Rs. 200; Mr. Samaldas Motichand Rs. 200; Mr. Ranchordas Virjivandas Rs. 200; Mr. Maganlal Venilal Rs. 200; Mr. Chhabildas Nathoobhoy Rs. 200; Mrs. Shellim Rs. 200; Mr. Ratanchand Tullokchand Rs. 100; Messrs. Parbhoodas Jivandas Rs. 100; Lady Temulji B. Nariman Rs. 100; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt. Rs. 50; Mr. Devji Dwarkadas Rs. 50; The Misses Gahagan Rs. 50; Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia Rs. 50; Mr. R. Forshaw Rs. 50; Mr. R. H. Gahagan Rs. 50; Mr. Purshotam Pranwallabhdas Rs. 50; A Sympathiser Rs. 50; and smaller sums Rs. 30.

Mrs. Ashton Street will be at the Silver Wedding Fund's Office at Women's Branch, Mayo Road, every Tuesday between 10-30 to and at her residence at Napean Sea Road every Friday at the same time to receive collections for the City of Bombay and to give collection cards or other information required.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

SOME CAPITAL SPORT.

At half-past five yesterday evening the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports began in ideal weather, and the Marine Lines Oval appeared like an emerald carpet where shoals of sporting ladies and battalions of "more men" devoted to sport, foregathered. It was plain sailing till about six o'clock when the rain compelled the large gathering to seek shelter under the drink tent to put the brake on to subsequent proceedings, and to sound "cease fire" as far as the Band was concerned. The five events negotiated furnished excellent sport which the spectators followed with keen interest.

The Ring, Jump, and Peg with Swords had evidently been unpractised, because the majority of the competitors were faulty at the Ring and Peg, and some of the crocks refused to jump. With a dozen competitors in the market, however the event, with two runs to go, was not without interest. Redland made a brave show at the end. Scott and Ciles being close up on points.

The Half Section Jumping was a spirited event in which several ladies took part. Here again twelve pairs entered, but the competition was unduly prolonged. It continued for at least half an hour, but there was much pleasure in seeing the ladies take the hurdles with extraordinary dexterity. Only one lady rode astride, but in spite of having a crook to seeing she quite distinguished herself. In the end Scott and Silas won, whereas Mrs. Paterson Brown and Mrs. Hindman should have won if chivalry had a voice in the matter. Mrs. Cocke and Mrs. Pearson were adjudged third and a good third they were.

In the Living V. C. Race, which followed, McDonald and Sherwood had certainly the best of the bargain though Gerrard made a mighty effort to try Smith along to victory. The feat, on th epart of all competitors, was sensational.

The fourth event was styled the Pre Raphaelite Stakes (Affinity) event. Each lady was given a sealed envelope containing a name of a bird, beast, or fish, and after having ridden a course, she handed over the envelope to her partner, who opened it and drew the animal named on a blackboard. The ladies were required to write down the names of the animals, drawn by their partners slips which were provided, and returned round course to winning post First lady home, with correct name, won, and this was Mrs. Cocke with Mr. Bredleg as partner.

The Moorgi Stakes created a great deal of amusement. Each competitor was given a piece of coloured ribbon at starting and rode round course to a given point, dismounted and handed his horse to his syce. When the first man dismounted, some real live moorgis (or Indian chickens) were liberated, each having a coloured ribbon attached to it. Each competitor caught the moorgi bearing the same colour of ribbon as his own remounted and returned with his capture over the course to winning post. Nine entered the course to winning post. Nine entered among the lot. Results:—

RING, JUMP AND PEG WITH SWORDS.

1.—Ridland.
2. Scott.
3.—Giles.

HALF-SECTION JUMPING.

1.—Scott and Silas.
2.—Mrs. P. Brown and Mrs. Hendman.
3.—Mrs. Cocke and Mrs. Pearson.

LIVING V. C. RACE.

1.—McDonald and Sherwood.
2.—Gerrard and Smith.
3.—Capt. Baird and Adams.

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.

1.—Mrs. Cocke and Medley.
2.—Mrs. Scully and Giles.
3.—Mrs. R. Brown and Forest.

MOORGI STAKES.

1.—McDonald.
2.—Sherwood.
3.—Baird.

THE AKOLA CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to R. B. Mudholkar's telegram from Amraoti dated 27th I wish to draw attention to the following misstatements and inaccuracies.

R. B. Mudholkar had not a cut and dry resolution ready at the time of the subjects committee. He tried to explain the good points and deficiencies of the scheme of Reforms at some length and was allowed a great concession of time, occupying nearly half an hour; but the members were left almost in the dark about the wording of his resolution. It is true he was not allowed to re-read his resolution but that must have been due to the President's fear that R. B. Mudholkar would take a similarly long time to go through his resolution as he did take in moving it. The resolution was duly put to vote and lost. His supporters numbered from 5 to 6, of whom I was one. There was no rowdy element in the Conference.

The President of the Akola Conference took one hour and a half, only atthe time of his opening address. He did not make any speech whatever in the Subjects' Committee.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. KANITKAR,
M.A., LL.B.,
Buldana.

(R. F. KANITKAR).

A delegate to the Akola Conference.—We also were members of the Subject Committee and endorse what Mr. Kanitkar has said about. Only we did not vote for R. B. Mudholkar's resolution.—Yours, etc.,

Y. M. KALE,
B.A., LL.B.,
Mehkar.

G. A. OGALE,
Editor "Maharastra," Nagpur.

RACING AT POONA.

SIXTH E XTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday, August 31.)
(From our Corrspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Magyar 9-7, Tootsie 8-9, Ardvreck 8-4, Salandra 9-6, Camberley 8-8, Francis Armand 7-12, First Flier 9-3, Forward III 8-8, Charcoal 7-12, Llangeinor 9-1, Poignant 8-7, Tagamor 7-12, One 9-1, Black Walnut 8-6, Louviers d'Or 7-9, Triple Alliance 9-0, Radiant 7-5, Binfield Grove 6-7, Pastime 8-12, Sampier 8-4.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Forfeit Lass 9-13, Caryanda 8-13, Mary 7-13, Zefus 9-10, Treddle 8-12, Rueful 7-13, Louviers d'Or 9-8, Bandit 8-11, St. Bawn 7-11, Screamer 9-4, Carpentia 8-11, Orloff 7-11, Footman 9-3, Loxwood 8-7, Birthday Clothes 7-11, Pantomime II 9-3, Athlete 8-0, Penny Pie 7-7, William The Beau 9-0, May Boy 8-0, Matchless Maud 7-0.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Dorian 9-7, Flotelle 8-11, Decorum 7-9, Cherry and Black 9-0, Sophie 8-9, Tonny Atkins 7-8, Claim A 8-13, Hunyadi 8-3, Landslip 7-6, Bodenham 8-11, Mintspear 7-11, Kestrel II 7-5.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Glass Rock 9-8, Serbia 8-9, Lady James 8-0, Dyna 9-8, Claim A 8-7, Hookkoo 8-0, Dorian 9-5, Byculla 8-5, Pugle Lady 7-11, Miss Bob 8-3, Lucky Thought 8-3, Symptoms 7-8, Merry Mabel 9-3, Duet 8-2, Sunglare 7-7, Sospello 9-2, Sentimentalist 8-2, Loch D 7-5, King's Head 9-1, Johnnie H. 8-2, Landslip 7-3, Servian 9-1, Andoversford 8-2, Rochambole 7-2, Romanesque 9-0, Belle Syme 8-1, Arles 7-1, Fine Trout 8-13, Hunyadi 8-0, Peach Melba 7-0, Cherry and Black 8-12, Nice Gun 8-0.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Red Duke 9-12, Black Friar 8-6, Submarine 7-2, Kestrel II 9-2, Maple 8-2, Amphitryon 7-1, R. G. 9-1, Maiden Palm 7-12, Esme 7-7, Discarded 8-9, Sarfaraz 7-9, Sugar Palm 6-7, Sugar Cane 8-8, Black Stone 7-7.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Durban 9-10, Vellard 8-8, Chockhri 7-8, Red Cross 9-8, Saidan 8-4, Warminster 7-7, Tamoor 9-4, Four Aces 8-3, Longboat 7-1, Ace of Royals 9-4, Union Jack 7-13, Investment 6-10, Defender 9-0, Najdi 7-13, Saood 6-7, Baloz 8-12, Ace of Hearts 7-11, Garland 6-7, Peacemaker 8-10, Gazal 7-10.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Black Ivory 9-6, Rose Hill 8-9, Makbul 7-11, Amir Awad 9-4, Solar Star 8-7, Creme de Menthe 7-10, Gazal 9-3, Bluy Lee 8-6, Acetine 7-10, Royal Court 9-1, Dandelion 8-6, Victor 7-10, Palermo 9-1, Mandi 8-5, Cingalee 7-10, Ajmer 9-3, Ata Allah 8-2, Cessation 7-9, Longleak 8-12, Angler 8-6, Kaiumers 7-9, Good Luck 8-12, Dowlat 8-0, Resold 7-5.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Fairy Gold 9-6, Contest 8-8, Second String 7-13, Diamond King 9-4, Blue Garter 8-7, Hurman 7-13, Raven 9-1, Marron grun 8-7, Ormur 7-12, Kaf 9-1, Repeater 8-7, Tyred Tim 7-10, Confidence 9-0, Black Beauty 8-5, Dexer 7-9, Anaisa 8-13, Astir 8-5, Port Arthur 7-9, Good Morning 8-12, Salim 8-5, Aurangzeb 7-6, Eldorado 8-9, Rage 8-0, Sir Martin 7-4, Hatham 8-9, Jawad 7-13, Tasmania 7-4, All Joy 8-9, Royal Taj 7-13, Brave Boy 7-3.

CRICKET AT POONA.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. HINDU GYMKHANA'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 29

The Visit of Bombay Hindu Gymkhana to poona to play against the Poona Gymkhana has this year more than an average amount of interest, seeing that many players on both sides are sure to figure in the quadrangular matches, now not very far removed. Neither team was in any sense representative of course, but it still remains a fact that Hindu Gymkhana wagged pretty effectually, at the first and only time of asking. Captain Weigal was the only player on the European side, who twice achieved double figures. The visitors went in first and compiled 259 towards which stand made by Deodhar 91, and Vithal 61, was the chief features of the first days' play. By then whatever sting there was in bowling had been effectually removed and the tail of Hindu Gymkhana wagged pretty effectually. The Poona Gymkhana was only able to respond with 61 runs, which rendered follow on inevitable. In the second innings Poona did better, scoring 163.

Scores:—

Bombay Hindu Gymkhana 1st Innings.

Rajaram, c and b Simpson	2
J. Navale, c Warden, b Simpson	5
D. Deodhar, c Crockwell, b Simpson	91
P. Vithal, (run out)	61
Navalkishore, b Kirkwood	13
K. R. Swami, c Morgan, b Mackenzie	22
M. M. Goradia, b Mackenzie	2
D. Pupala, st Fawcett, b Mackenzie	10
S. R. Godambe, (run out)	24
R. V. Kothari, (not out)	26
V. L. Jayakar l.b.w. Kirkwood	1
Extras	2
Total	259

Bowling Analysis, Poona Gymkhana.

	O	M	R	W
Simpson	15	3	53	3
Barlow	6	0	28	0
Nicholson	8	1	32	0
Morgan	13	0	58	0
Kirkwood	10.5	0	46	2
Mackenzie	8	0	28	3
Drayson	2	0	12	0

Poona Gymkhana, 1st Innings.

Major Drayson, l.b.w. Navalkishore	5
Kirkwood, l.b.w. Navalkishore	8
Simpson, c Jayaker b Kothare	3
Major Mackenzie, c Godambe, b Kothare	9
Capt. Weigall, b Kothare	15
Capt. Morgan, b Navalkishore	4
Crockwell, l.b.w. Navalkishore	1
Fawcett, c, Navalkishore, b Kothare	8
Major Warden, b Kothare	1
Captain Barlow, (not out)	1
Capt. Nicholson, c Rajaram, b Navalkishore	0
Extras	8
Total	61

Poona Gymkhana, 2nd Innings.

Major Drayson, c and b Navalkishore	0
Capt. Nicholson, c and b Godambe	0
Simpson, b Navalkishore	9
Major Mackenzie, b Koshare	47
Capt Weigall, b Koshare	34
Kirkwood, b Godambe	10
Captain Morgan, c Pupala, b Deodhar	1
Crockwell, b Navalkishore	20
Fawcett, b Deodhar	3
Major Warden, b Navalkishore	13
Captain, Barlow, (not out)	0
Extras	9
Total	163

Bowling Analysis, Hindus 1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Kothare	14	16	8	3
Navalkishore	14	37	8	5
Godambe	18.1	45	4	2
Kothare	16	39	0	2
Deodhar	21	48	0	2
Rajaram	5	9	2	0
	3	12	1	0

CALCUTTA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The third extra of the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting proved disastrous to backers, who, notwithstanding sultry weather, mustered in their strength.

The executive presented a short card of six events, only one being won by the favourite. The biggest surprise of the day was the downfall of Principal Girl who in field of six could only be poor third. The race was run in slow time. She was handy all through and yet she lost. Misfortune began from the very first race when Flingaway fell when going strong. In the next race the people would have nothing but Pier and Lady Marchmint. Pier was badly interfered with and Lady Marchmint, making a late challenge, lost by a short head. In the next people would have nothing but Gracefield, 3 to 2 being the best price on the offer on him. Public fancy, however, was never prominent and it was second favourite Idlewild, who won after a good race with ex-pony Highfield Lady. Sea Lad simply cantered in easy winner in the Park Plate but he did not bring much relief to punters as he started odds on. The last race was won by Sunny Time on whom Harrison secured his first win. He streaked out when the gate was released and was never caught.

Details of the day's racing are given below:—

THE SALT LAKES PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles, over 9 fights.

Mr. White's SILVER LINING, 11-10, Marland 1
Mr. Milton's PRICELESS, 9-7, Heron 2
Mr. Tanner's ENDEAVOUR, 10-5, Hayhoe. 3
Also Ran:—Monasterevan 10-6, Chevalier 10-2 and Flingaway 12-7 (fell).

Betting:—Evens Flingaway, fours Monasterevan, fives Endeavour, sixes Silver Lining, twelves the rest.

Won by 6 lengths, 5 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 38 1-5 secs.

The Race.—Silver Lining, Priceles, Flingaway was the order of the field as they raced once round. Then Endeavour moved up and joined Flingaway who fell at the hurdles near five-furlong post. Silver Lining made all his running and won easily.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 40 and Rs. 63 for places.

THE STRAND PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Titwillow's UPSTART 7-3, J. Flynn
Lt.-Col. Holden and Mr. Scott's
Marchmint, 10-2, Cox
Mr. Chesel's SLIPPERY ANN, 7-9,
1 lb.) Pullin
Also Ran—Pier 8-2, (dec 1 lb), Little
8-5, Blackrell 7-8, (dec 5 lbs), Bal
(dec 2 lbs.)

Betting.—Two Pier, 5 to 2 Lady Marchmint, Even Slippery Ann and Upstart, prices rest.

Won by a short head, short head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 32.2 5 secs.

The Race.—Blackrell and Little Mo in the front division with Lady and Balsam were in the rear the rest being sandwiched between from the half-mile Slippery Ann shot ahead, followed by Upstart and Lady Marchmint, and after exciting finish Upstart just managed to

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 53 win Rs. 26 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE WOODLANDS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's IDLEWILD, 7-13, Pullin 1
Messrs. Donetil, Page's HIGHFIELD LADY 8-11, Harrison 2
Mr. Louvett's VERRES, 8-10, Pratt 3
Also Ran.—Pomade 7-10, Fairy Dream 9-0, Leven Bridge 8-12, Gracefield 8-17, Bisley 8-0, Paganini 7-11, (dec 2 lbs).

Betting.—3 to 2 Gracefield threes Idlewild, fours Highfield Lady, sixes Verres, longer prices rest.

Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—4 min. 16-2/5 secs.

The Race.—Verres Highfield Lady, Idlewild and Pomade slipped out of the gate in that order, and the race was virtually confined to them, Idle Wild headed them opposite the second stand and won the race very cleverly.

Totalizators paid.—Rs. 39 win, Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 21 for places.

THE PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Mr. Scott's SEA LAD 8-11, Seastream 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FOOTSTEPS FEARLESS, 10-7, Hayhoe 2
Mr. Coningham's SUMURUN, 11-0, Williamson 3

Betting.—7 to 4 on Sea Lad, twos Sumrun, fives Footsteps Fearless.

Won by ¾ lengths, ¼ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—2 mins 2-1/5 secs.

The Race.—Sumurun, Footsteps, Fearless and Sea Lad was the order for the first half of the journey then Sea Lad closed on the leader and Footsteps Fearless also moved up. In the run Sea Lad won cantering.

Totalizators paid Rs. 19 for win.

THE SEALDAH PLATE.—Distance 1 miles 1 furlong.

Mr. Dutt's MISS SLASHER, 9-9, J. E. Flynn 1
Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA 7-12, (dec 1 lb), Harrison 2
Messrs Swan and Hilliard's PRINCIPAL GIRL, 9-10, Pullin 3
Also Ran.—Midsand 7-12, Castle Vite 8-7, No Ball 7-11, (dec 5 lbs).

Won by ¾ length, 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 59-4/5 secs.

The Race.—Castle Vite and No Ball showed the way to Principal Girl and others who were close behind with Miss Slasher last. Near the half mile post all were together and then Santicola headed for a short while only to lose it again after a good race with Miss Slasher.

Totalizators paid.—Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 20 and Rs.

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THIRD HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE.

FREE ADMISSION TICKETS.

Visitors' Tickets for the Third Humanitarian Conference, to be held in the Empire Theatre, at 8-30 a.m., (S. T.), on Saturday, the 31st August, and Sunday, the 1st September, 1918, can be had at the book-stall of the Indian Railway Passengers' Relief and Traffic Association, in the compound of the Congress Pandal.

Mrs. Annie Besant will preside.

B. G. HORNIMAN,
Chairman,
Reception Committee.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are requested to be a little indulgent towards the unavoidable delay in delivery of the copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" owing to the unprecedented demand of copies. Our daily output is the highest on record and beyond the capacity of our present machinery which is being supplemented as rapidly as possible by new plant.

K. H. EDWARDS,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 30th August, 1918.

THE CONGRESS.

We emphasised yesterday that the issue which the Special Session of the Indian National Congress must decide is whether India should perform the act of self-determination that will also be the promise of self-realisation as a self-reliant, self-governing and self-respecting member of the British Commonwealth or whether she should compromise her destiny by faltering in her demand, as authoritatively and unanimously formulated in the Congress-League Scheme. If the addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Congress are any sure indication of the character of the decision to which the Congress may arrive,—and both the addresses, in their masterly grasp of the realities of the situation and their emphatic and unequivocal declaration as to the claim of the country, afford helpful and valuable guidance,—there can be no doubt as to what the decision will ultimately be. That decision will be the decision of the country. For, whatever the beginning of the Congress, it is to-day unmistakably what the Hon. Mr. Patel happily described as "a splendid *Bodhi* tree whose roots have reached down to the hearts of the nation, whose branches are the resting places of all patriotic thought, and whose shade is prophetic of the peace of the future when the destiny of this Ancient Land will have been fulfilled and the nation will have come into its own in the federation of the Empire."

The secession of some of those who have been hitherto the staunchest and most trusted leaders of the cause for which the Congress has stood, stands, and will stand, until it is fully vindicated and won, can make and has made no difference as regards the character and the importance of the great national gathering—the greatest unconventional convention of any people in the world—which began its sittings yesterday. Mr. Patel did not consider himself justified in suggesting that the proposed Conference of a few Moderates, which has been timed to wait upon the deliberations of the Congress, will be another cave of Adullam, but he did not disguise the fact that no conference of Moderates or Immoderates can serve as a counterpoise to the Indian National Congress and, further, that no assembly claiming to hold all the wisdom in the country can be a fulcrum of the magnitude of the Congress and exert the same leverage. The seceders count amongst themselves some of the ablest and most eminent Indians of the day. But the views of the latter, entitled to weight as they are, after all, are individual views and cannot affect in any way the emphatic and united voice of the country, as a whole, as expressed by the Congress. The President of the Congress took the right view of the secession by refusing to give it too great an importance. For him, as for any other patriotic Indian, there are no "Extremists" and no "Moderates," names, as he said, that have been devised by "our enemies" to divide us.

The President also took the right view of the matter as regards the attitude of mind in which the country should examine the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Much irrelevant nonsense has been uttered and written with regard to the necessity of adopting a spirit of friendliness towards the authors of the Report as though the destiny of the country were a matter of exchange of personal amenities between the leaders of the people and Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. Mr. Hasan Imam had no hesitation in declaring that "in a matter so grave as the laying of the foundation of our constitutional structure the duty of analysing and sifting the proposals outweighs all considerations of mere courtliness or thanksgiving" and that "we, as the persons most affected, have to examine the proposals on their merits." And, judging them on their merits, he had equally no hesitation in declaring the mind of the country that "the proposals, as they stand, certainly do not embody the essentials of our demand and are not calculated to satisfy our just aspirations." To say so is not to be unjust to the authors of the Report, for the deficiencies of the proposals are due, as Mr. Hasan Imam said, "not to any intention on their part to withhold from us what we should have, but to a spirit of compromise to secure the support of the bureaucrats." It is enough in fact to bear in mind the psychological improbability of any compromise between the attitude of an alien bureaucracy naturally tenacious of power and of a people yearning for power, to realise the extent to which the proposals adumbrated by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford fall short of the requirements of the country. The bureaucrats, as usual, are ready with their promises, but they have been found out. The authors of the Report ask the people of the country to realize that India's political future is not to be won merely by fine phrases. "We ought to make it clear to Government," said Mr. Hasan Imam, "that a whole fifth of the human race cannot be kept loyal to foreign rule by mere promises," for "the days of fine phrases and hollow promises have equally passed." British statesmen must realize that the words of Macaulay that "of all forms of tyranny . . the worst is that of a nation over a nation" are truer to-day than when they were uttered and they must also realize that India feels the yoke of the stranger. The facts, as Mr. Hasan Imam insisted, have to be faced:

The apologists of British rule in India have asserted that the presence of the British in this land has been due to humane motives; that the British object has been to save the people from themselves, to raise their moral standard, to bring them material prosperity, to confer on them the civilising influences of Europe, and so forth and so on. These are hyprocrisies common to most apologists. The fact is that the East India Company was not concerned for the benefit of India but to take away her wealth for the benefit of Britain. The greed of wealth that characterized its doings was accompanied by greed of territorial possession and when the transference of rule from the Company to the Crown took place, the greed of wealth and lust of power abated not one jot in the inheritors, the only difference being that tyranny became systematized and plunder became scientific. The people know it, they feel it, and they are asking for a reparation for the incidents of the past. If, as in the language of Mr. Asquith, the Empire is to be for us worth living in, as well as worth dying for, that reparation must be made.

And the lesson of these facts is unmistakeable. If Britain maintains in India the autocracy she, with her Allies, is fighting in Europe, "what is now a source of profit will assuredly turn into a source of peril."

THE SORROWS OF FINLAND.

The internal situation in Russia may well dispose some of us, with a vivid memory of the expected closing of the pincers a year ago on the throat of Germany, to cry out "Serve her right!" The assassination of the Tsar and the civil war have, on the other hand, unchained forces upon which the Central Powers had not calculated. The suffering of the provinces of what used to be the Russian Empire is acute and could hardly have been aggravated had the war continued against the Germans. The chaos in Finland, for instance, is less due to internal dissensions, bitter as they are, than to the inhuman treatment which the Germans have been according her. Very little confirmed news has reached us from this stricken country. There is no question but that the trials of the Finns are harder than those of the Russians proper. The disunion and the state of political oscillation in Finland would have, in due course, transformed themselves in to a stable government; but internal solidity was not to Germany's interest. The natural and age-long social divisions were availed of and the wedge was driven deep till the cleavage between the various strata of Finland's society became unbridgeable. Finland is now to be ruled by a German prince, who is to be styled the king of the country. This will set the seal on the bondage and degradation of the Finns.

When Russia fell out of the ranks of the Allies, it was anticipated that Finland would make a determined attempt at obtaining self-government, for Finland had made demands for home-rule before the Russian Duma. The struggle was long and acute, but it was hoped that the spirit of sympathy and conciliation evinced by the then Russian constitutional government would eventually decide for the freedom, however partial, of Finland. Kerensky latterly granted a substantial measure of self-government; but mutual distrust and internal friction became soon rife. Alien influence, that is to say, German intrigue, has been proved to be the prime cause of the accentuated disagreements which ensued. With the fall of Kerensky's government the partial occultation of Finland deepend into total political eclipse. Some revolutionaries taking their cue from the Bolsheviks of Russia, who countenanced a section of the Finns, a struggle against the conservative forces was waged with open vehemence. One faction was designated the Red Guards and the other White. The Red Guards represented the soldiers and workmen and the White Guards stood for the landed proprietors and generally the middle classes. The conservative faction of Finland keenly resented Bolshevik manoeuvres in their own country. The antagonism broke out in a horrid civil war, each faction determined to fight to the end for what it sincerely believed to be the right. The number of killed and wounded for months exceeded the probable casualties, had Finland thrown in her lot with either of the belligerent halves of the world. The misery of the country was deepened by the opposing forces being so well matched. Neither side appeared or was, in reality, stronger or weaker than the other. The Russian Revolutionary Committee lent its auxiliaries to the Red Guards, though no such extraneous support came to their White antagonists. This was the opportunity quickly availed of by the Germans who aided the White Guards; the latter, it is alleged, had invited the enemy to restore order and protect proprietory rights in their country against their own countrymen. The part played by the neighbouring Swede people is somewhat obscure. But it is clear that the Swedish Finns and landlords were most anxious for some extraneous help. It is suggested that they would have welcomed help from any side and that it was failing help from the Allies that they accepted the German bayonets, for which it is obvious now they are heartily sorry. Whatever our own keen disappointment, it is impossible not humanly to sympathise with the classes under the bestial heel of the Bolsheviks of Finland. The middle classes are charged with having conspired to starve the workmen by shutting out all food supplies from the South and concentrating them in North Finland. A few months ago the propertied classes withdrew their money from the state banks, transferring the same to Swedish or German financial houses. Again here the philanthropic instincts of England became patent to friend and foe alike. A few boat-loads of rice despatched from England for the starving Finnish workmen were seized upon by their own Finnish brethren to be sold to Germany who in return provided the White Guards with arms. "Four thousand students, sons of the rich classes, who entered the German Army at the beginning of the War and became officers, now entered Finland with arms and ammunition to put down the Finnish Revolution." Once more treachery raised its head in the ill-starred country and some of the Finnish bourgeois asked the Swedish Government for an armed force to suppress the working classes. It has to be said on the side of these unfortunate bourgeois that they were by no means tainted by the German virus. They were between two fires and their anxiety was concentrated on the solution of their internal troubles. It transpires that the White Guards enlisted the support of the Germans against the proletariat; but we have yet to know the circumstances which preceded the invitation to the Germans for the tranquilisation of Finland, although we can hardly believe that the greater portion of the Finnish people consented to have taken from them the right to govern themselves which they have for so long desired. By inviting the Germans to put down their socialistic fellow-workmen they certainly put property before patriotism. It is evident that the wealthy classes of Finland sought the support of Germany because they felt that she would be the strongest opponent of those elements which have been making themselves felt in every democratic country.

Now Finland, to her distress is feeling the effects of German occupation, and the wealthy groups are beginning to realise the difference between the German promise and the treatment meted out to them by the Germans. They have now the hated King Stork for the despised King Log. Instead of the sanguinary wranglings of their own countrymen they have imposed upon themselves the military dictatorship of Germany, which has confiscated for German consumption most of the articles required by themselves. Now that Germany has been ransacking geneologies and scrutinising the family charts of Europe for a suitable Imperial German prince to rule Finland, the latter country sees that there is no stopping the Teutonic process of absorption to the political, economical and financial subjection of Finland. However, of late some of Germany's plans, most daringly conceived and attempted to be ruthlessly carried out, have miscarried. It is quite on the cards that they may repeat the experience of Ukraine in Finland. Stricken Finland has some vital forces yet which need organisation to seriously counteract German occupation. There is the strong spirit of independence and the disloyalty of a few Finns will not eventually destroy the in-born aspiration for self-government. The Finns feel sure of one thing: Russia will never again be in a position to disintegrate their nationality and the Allies are prepared to recognise their complete independence. The apprehension, however, is not quite removed that a superficial fusion with Germany may be effected. With a daring or foolhardiness, which only the final event can orient, the Germans have offended the Swedes by seizing the Aaland Islands. The future is exceedingly cloudy; but the past history of Finland makes us hopeful that she may yet bestir herself to cast in her lot on the side of the great principles which sustain the Allies.

Notes of the Day.

Copying the German Way.

The security of "The Observer" of Lahore has now been forfeited. The circumstances under which Mr. Barkat Ali's paper has been smothered must create more than usual resentment, especially if threats such as have been related by "The Mussalman" were resorted to. But it appears that the original offending articles were directed at Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself in connection with his Budget speech. We decline to believe that when the first punishment was meted out to "The Observer" severe penalties were promised and the paper was allowed to reappear under certain stringent conditions, involving the monstrous menace that if the conductors of the paper did not comply with the desires of Government "the latter would take a leaf out of the book of Germany and deal with the paper likewise."

An Explanation Needed.

That the provincial head of a Government should descend to menace a public servant—all honest journalists are servants of the people,—and threaten to visit upon him the abominations against which Indian soldiers have been fighting with the British outside India, seems to us incredible. However, on the other hand, we should be loath to doubt the accuracy of our contemporary, "The Mussalman." Many a time a demand for an explanatory communiqué has been made upon the Government of India which has not been complied with; but this assuredly of all occasions is the most urgent when some assurance ought to be forthcoming, both from Lahore and Simla, that the destinies of at least a part of this great continent are not in the hands of autocrats who nackedly seek to establish here, in the home of Indians, what the latter are called upon to go out to fight in France.

A Government Servant in Politics.

The position of Government with reference to the Indian National Congress has been varied from time to time. At first it was one of uncompromising opposition. Latterly, when men of the calibre of Ranade and Tyabji played a most prominent role in its transactions, the entry of Government servants into the Congress was not entirely interdicted, a few being permitted on sufferance clandestinely to take part in its proceedings. It is only latterly that in Government communiqués the national political co-operation has been recognised. The rules, conflicting and incompatible in several respects, existing and issuing in the various provinces against the participation of Government servants in the deliberations of the Congress, deserve to be entirely abolished. It is possible that a recission of the former orders is already in contemplation, for otherwise we are unable to explain the position of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar among the active promoters of the Moderate Conference. Not only is he a retired high official of Government; but at present is in actual receipt of an an enormous sum from the public treasury for his office on the Internment Advisory Committee. Either a spirited member of the Supreme Council should interpellate regarding the emoluments of Sir Narayan or he should be called upon to cease his overt political activities.

Appalling Slaughter.

The White Guards in Finland recently shot 10,000 persons, many of whom were perfectly innocent, and imprisoned 20,000. The statement is from a Swedish source; but the wonder is that it is possible to register such an appalling record of slaughter with such cynical brevity. We do not know of any details, whether it is the tale of a single massacre or whether it gives the number of the slain and captured during the course of several days. The only opening for Allied intervention is in the East, but a restraining hand on Bolshevik atrocities in Russia cannot effectually be extended now. The Bolshevik hordes are retiring before the Allied Armies at Ussuri while other successful operations are reported from the White Sea Coast. All this, however, touches only the fringe of Russia. The whole situation in Siberia is confessedly so complex to observers that Reuter says that nobody in London understands it.

Journalist as Diplomat.

Mr. Walter Hines Page, who has resigned the office of the Ambassador of the United States in England, was a selection of President Wilson. The appointment was viewed with great interest by all the world, as Mr. Page had had no experience as a diplomat, but was a journalist. This tenure of office covers five years. During this period of service, he gained the esteem of the British pulbic, and restored confidence among a section of his countrymen, who at the time of his appointment, were sceptical of the probability of his success as an ambassador. At the time of his appointment in 1913, Mr. Page was the editor of "World's Work" in New York which is well-known as a comprehensive political monthly. The British Press pay him a well-earned tribute, which, by the way, would have lost none of its warmth if they had avoided contrasting him with Count Bernstorff's Career in America.

Rights of Colonial Expansion.

For a German to talk of the moral consequences of an act is as preposterous as for a cannibal to hold forth in the Humanitarian cause. The German Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf, however finds it appropriate to speak of the moral consequences attaching to the participation in war of men other than those of the "European race." Lord Robert Cecil recently gave a warning against the declarations of German Colonial aims by enemy statesmen. Mr. Henry Burton of South Africa has now, in a scathing rejoinder, vindicated the part that non-European forces play in the defeat of the enemy. It is particularly welcome as it comes from a minister of South Africa which has still to appreciate the rights of the indigenous population in the civil administration of the country. If the natives of German East Africa welcome the arrival of the victorious British, it must be in no small measure due to the assurance that self-determination will be one of the permanent privileges of the people. For it is a right which should be used not only for the justification of an entry into the country, but should be heeded in the progress of its population. Mr. Burton speaks of the harsh dealings of their past German masters; the Government to which he belongs would be better justified in pressing the indictment if it took care to be free from a similar accusation itself.

A Timely Publication.

Mr. G. A. Natesan of Madras has published another book which should serve as an important manual of opinions at the present time. "India's Goal" is a collection of the speeches and writings of political leaders about the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. It is a very useful handbook, considering the importance and, we would say, the finality of Indian opinion, on the merits and failures of the official proposals. The subject has been analysed by various leaders from various standpoints and a study of the Reform Report in the light of the criticisms offered, is probably the best course for a diligent inquirer. Mr. Natesan contributes a useful introduction. The book costs 8 annas and can be had of Messrs. Taraporewala.

SEVERE FIGHTING FOR BAPAUME.

FALL OF NOYON IMMINENT

40 VILLAGES CAPTURED.

ENEMY'S PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

Severe fighting for Bapaume is going on. The enemy is clinging to it probably for the fear that the abandment might lead to a sudden rush towards Cambrai.

General Humbert's Army has reached Vauchelles, two miles from Noyon, the fall of which is imminent.

The British line along the Scarpe has been carried further.

The enemy under French pressure precipitately retreated on a front of 30 kilometres.

Forty villages have been captured by the French.
The capture of Bullecourt is reported by correspondents.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-25 p.m. Aug. 29.

With the capture of Bullecourt, east of Croisilles, reported by correspondents, the Allies seem to have gained a firm grip on that part of the Hindenburg line. Croisilles proved a hard nut and held out for three days before the London troops ejected the holders. Bullecourt, barely two miles from Queant, is a formidable hinge in the so-called "Drocourt-Queant" line. The German command, despite protestations to the contrary, are undoubtedly unpleasantly surprised by rapidity with which the Allies are following up their retreat. It is clear that they never intended to allow the Allies to approach so near to the Hindenburg line, the explanation of the Germans' clinging to Bapaume is probably the fear that the abandonment might lead to a sudden rush towards Cambrai, making a further breach in the line. After comparative quiet the Americans are again active north of the Oise. First day's operations have resulted in two hundred prisoners being taken.

SITUATION AT BAPAUME.

ENEMY BRINGING REINFORCEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Aug. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring Wednesday morning, says a curious position exists at Bapaume. The New Zealanders are now strung out in a half moon well around the northern side and we command the place astride the Albert road. The Germans, however, have brought considerable reinforcements and are evidently prepared to pay heavily to delay our occupation. The Germans are massing on the Bapaume-Gueudecourt-Guillemont line, but remain conspicuously weak in the guns, having lost so many and withdrawn others far to the rear.

The Germans are putting in bandsmen, sanitary units and road menders to reinforce the amazing jumble of units swept up over wide distances to try and stem the tide. We have captured an immense quantity of new equipment. Miraumont yielded vast quantities of engineering stores, whilst in many places we have retaken whole ammunition dumps abandoned during our March retreat. These are proving of an inestimable service to our swiftly advancing gunners as well as relieving the transport of one of its heaviest tasks. It is quite understandable why the Germans are resisting eastward of Arras, as an Allied success here would constitute a serious strategical menace.

AUSTRALIANS' VIGOROUS ADVANCE.

BRITISH CAPTURE SEVERAL VILLAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29, 12-10 a.m.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 29.

Last night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—

The Australians vigorously advanced and reached the general line of Fresnes-Herbecourt. The enemy is stubbornly resisting before the passages of the Somme at Brie and Peronne.

On the north bank of the Somme, we captured Curlu and Hardecourt after hard fighting and are advancing in the direction of Maurepas.

Between Bapaume and the Scarpe, we attacked throughout the day and made progress at all points. The Londoners gradually outflanked the enemy, who obstinately resisted and they captured Crosilles. The English troops fought their way towards Vraucourt and southeastward of Fontaine-les-Crosilles.

After severe fighting all the day, the Canadians drove the enemy out of several strongly defended localities and important trench systems and captured Boiry-Notre-Dame and Pelves. We took a number of prisoners in these operations.

We also advanced our line northward of Locon.

BRITISH LINE ALONG SCARPE CARRIED FURTHER.

MAIN ARTERIES OF HINDENBURG LINE TO BE THRUST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28, 9-30 p.m.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing this afternoon, says:—

The British this morning by hard fighting in the wet mild weather advanced eastward of Arras, thus carrying the line a mile further east along the Scarpe than we have ever hitherto penetrated. The Canadians began pushing beyond Vis-en-Artois soon after daylight, after which the second Canadian attack was delivered on a front of five miles fairly evenly outflanking the Arras-Cambrai road. The significance of the present fighting is that it will carry us right into the main arteries of the Hindenburg line. Crosilles was carried by the Guards in face of tremendous odds. The Canadians reached the old German line on considerable sector, while Abrainecourt and Fay are in our hands. The French on the right captured Marche-le-Pot, which is very close to the Somme.

FALL OF NOYON IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring yesterday evening says: In his retreat the enemy has abandoned large quantities of munitions, especially in Roye. The enemy is stubbornly resisting our advance, shelling Roye heavily.

We are approaching the canal at Bethencourt, Cressy and Estrilly.

General Humbert's Army has reached Vauchelles two miles from Noyon, the fall of which is imminent.

ENEMY'S PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

VAST QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-40 a.m., Aug. 29.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 29.

Last night's French communiqué says: We continued to pursue the enemy, who under our pressure precipitately retreated on a front of thirty kilometres. We reached the heights left of the Somme from Cuzancourt as far as east of Nesle.

Further south we reached the western bank of Canal du Nord and greater part of the course between Nesle and Noyon.

North of the Oise we carried Suzoy, Pont Leveque, Vauchelles and Porquericourt.

Our advance to-day exceeds ten kilometres at some points. Forty villages were recaptured. Vast quantities of material abandoned by the Germans includes three heavily laden trains. Five hundred prisoners were captured.

There was lively fighting between the Oise and the Aisne. In the region of Juvigny the Americans repulsed several counter-attacks and likewise frustrated a big German attempt to cross the Vesle south of Bagoches, Fismettes.

FRENCH ADVANCE N. AND S. OF AVRE.

THIRTY VILLAGES RETAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28, 3-55 p.m.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Aug. 29.

A French communiqué says, maintaining the contact with the enemy's rearguards we continued to advance during the night north and south of the Avre and occupied Chaulnes, Oniecourt, Balatre, Roiglise and Verpillieres. Farther south, we penetrated the Crapeau-Mesnil wood and captured Dives.

This morning we continued our progress to the Somme. We reached north of the Avre, a general line through Licourt, Pote, Mesnil-le-Petit and Nesles. Since yesterday, we have retaken about 30 villages and have advanced 12 kilometres at certain points.

ALLIED SUCCESSES IN WEST.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO REASSURE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Aug. 29.

AMSTERDAM.—The German supplementary army reports continue to endeavour to reassure the people by representing the recent events in the West as a costly failure to attain the aim ascribed to the Entente, namely, to break through. A semi-official statement euphemistically refers to the "timely evasion" of enemy attacks.

GERMAN COMMAND GROPING IN THE DARK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 29.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Cologne Gazette" candidly admits that the surprise is growing at the extent of the attack, especially of the British "which is daily growing more terrible," dwarfing even the great German onslaughts. The writer reveals that the German command is still groping in the dark regarding General Foch's intentions. He complains that large forces are tied in the so-called quiet sectors, as they never know where the next attack is coming from.

PRESENT OPERATIONS MERELY A DIVERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 29.

Well informed French papers hint that the present operations, despite their extent, are merely a diversion.

GERMANS' HALF WAY CONFESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 29.

A wireless German official message says: We arrested the enemy attacks northward of the Scarpe before our line which bent back on Roeux. Southward of the Scarpe we withdrew to the Monchy heights. After a bitter fight the enemy crossed Monchy and Guemappe heights. The enemy took Tilloy and Martinpuich. The French captured St. Mard and Fresnoy.

A German evening official communiqué says:—We stemmed the English thrust southward of Scarpe in the positions astride the Arras-Cambrai road.

AVIATION REPORT.

ENEMY TROOPS AND TRANSPORTS CONSTANTLY BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29, 12-10 a.m.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 29.

A British communiqué referring to aviation says in spite of clouds and rainstorms our low fliers constantly bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and transports.

There was much air fighting, in the course of which we destroyed ten aeroplanes and drove down five out of control. Seven British are missing. We dropped 22 tons of bombs during the day. Night-flying was impossible.

A RECORD OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

ARABLE AREA INCREASED BY OVER ONE MILLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 29.

The Board of Agriculture states that the arable area in England and Wales is 12,400,000 acres, an increase of 1,152,000, compared with 1917 and a record for twenty years. The wheat acreage has increased by 638,000 and is a record since 1884. Oats have increased by 23 per cent., which is also a record. Other corn and pulse crops have increased 24 per cent., while potatoes have increased 25 per cent., also a record.

NEW CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS

GUARANTEE AGAINST REQUISITIONING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

The Burma Resources Committee have decided to make urgent representations to the Government on the subject of guarantee against the requisitioning of new construction of ships. Persons building or about to build wooden ships, are advised to consult the Principal, Port Officer, who will give all possible assistance with plans. A suggestion made by a member of the public that all Government maps of Burma be transferred to Rangoon was approved.

WHITE GUARDS' ATROCITIES.

10,000 PERSONS SHOT & 20,000 IMPRISONED.

PROPOSAL FOR MONARCHY PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 29.

STOCKHOLM.—A prominent Finnish Socialist Tanner states that the White Guards in Finland recently shot 10,000 persons, many of whom were perfectly innocent, and imprisoned 20,000.

The proposal for monarchy has passed the Landtag by seven votes by the illegal exclusion of opponents. The working classes are treated like pariahs and a great number of labour members of the Landtag have been illegally imprisoned.

MAINTENANCE OF BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT.

POPULATION OPPOSES CONSCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Aug. 29.

ARCHANGEL.—People competent to speak say that the Bolshevik Government is maintained by the Lett battalions and the Red Guards in limited numbers, but well supplied with guns, rifles and ammunition and very highly paid and well fed; whilst the remainder of the population is completely disarmed, terrorised and robbed and is very short of food. A large percentage of lower classes and a small percentage of intelligent classes favour the appropriation of land by peasants, factories by workmen and ships by sailors, whilst the population generally opposes conscription, thus any attempt to return to the old order would favour the interests of the Bolsheviks. The only desirable policy appears to be the gradual establishment of a new system of Government based on universal suffrage with the economic and military assistance of the Allies.

SIBERIAN GOVT. NON-PLUSSED.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS JOIN HORVAT EN-MASSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 29.

Reuter wires from Vladivostok on the 25th that General Pleshkoff on behalf of Horvat has carried out a *coup d'etat* and issued a proclamation declaring that the Russian military forces in the Far East will henceforth be included in his command, whereupon the Russian volunteers organised locally on behalf of the Siberian Government, went over to Horvat *en masse*. The suddenness of the affair has nonplussed the Siberian Government which is unable to organise opposition. No bloodshed occurred. The Allied representatives are considering the situation.

SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

TOO COMPLEX AND CONFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 29.

The situation in Siberia and the intervention of Horvat and its probable effects all completely puzzle the official quarters in London. The whole situation is so complex and confused that nobody understands it. All the official news comes from Tokio, where the authorities are very reticent.

Major-General Knox has arrived in Tokio

FIRING AT NOGALES.

MEXICAN REGRET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 29.

WASHINGTON.—The firing at Nogales has quieted down. General Holbrook of the American Army, who was placed in charge of the Border, has reported that General Carranza's representative is proceeding to Washington to express Mexican regrets.

DESERTERS FROM BURMA RIFLES.

FIVE OUT OF 12 RECAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

Twelve deserters from the 70th Burma Rifles, who had been rounded up in various parts of Lower Burma and incarcerated in the Quarter Guard of Palamcottah, pending their return to Meiktila, escaped from that guard on Sunday night by boring a hole in the rear wall of the guard room with an iron bar, which one of them is said to have picked up in the latrine several days previously. The escape was made at 10 p.m. and on its being discovered, details were sent in all directions in search of the fugitives. Five of them were traced, arrested, and taken to the Brigade Office and then incarcerated.

"GERMANY PURELY CONTINENTAL POWER"

ATTEMPTS TO FORCE DECISION EXPLAINED.

"HINDENBURG BROUGHT NEARER THE END OF WAR'

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 29.

AMSTERDAM.—The official writer of the "Vossische Zeitung", who is usually entrusted with the task of preparing the people for a change of policy, elaborately explains that the German attempts to force a decision means that the much vaunted hammer blows were really abandoned on July 15th.

He proceeds to declare that "even the Entente's recent considerable tactical successes cannot alter the fact that von Hindenburg brought nearer the end of the war which the English and the Americans are endeavouring to prolong as much as possible. Apart from the consideration of loss or gain of ground, it is to the advantage of the Germans to entice the enemy into trackless, roadless and waterless waste on the Somme. Mr. Lloyd George is von Hindenburg's great opponent and, as so often before, is endeavouring to shift the centre of gravity of the operations in accordance with the positions occupied by England and Germany at the beginning of the 20th century

"Germany is a purely continental power and fights for Europe, while England which has been a world power for centuries, is fighting all over the world. It is to her interest to establish the equilibrium on the western front and seek partial decisions elsewhere, but a decision must be made in France which is all to Germany's advantage. Germany must realise, however, that England's history clearly shows that she can learn her lessons, a striking proof of which is afforded by the successful resistance offered to the last German offensive."

MR. PAGE'S RESIGNATION.

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Aug. 29.

The Press unanimously profoundly regret the resignation of Mr. Page, the American Ambassador. They pay a tribute to his services and contrast his attitude towards Britain with that of Bernstorff towards the American, prior to the United States' entry into the war.

SERIOUS FIRING ON MEXICAN BORDER.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 29.

NEW YORK.—A telegram from Nogales says a frontier incident there developed into serious firing between the border guards. There were numerous American casualties and it is estimated that the Mexicans lost 100 killed and 200 wounded.

INSTITUTION FOR EXCLUSIVE TREATMENT OF GAS CASES.

AMERICANS OPEN FIRST OF ITS KIND IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 29.

The Americans in France have opened the only institution in the world for the exclusive treatment of gas cases. Arrangements have been made for a large supply of serum for the cure and prevention of gas gangrene.

AMERICAN LABOUR LEADER ARRIVES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Aug. 29.

The American Labour leader Mr. Gompers has arrived in London.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

HISPANO-GERMAN SITUATION GREATLY AGGRAVATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 29.

The Spanish steamer Carasa has been torpedoed and six of the crew drowned. This greatly aggravates the Hispano-German situation.

Mr. J. A. Horne has been appointed as an additional member of the Priority Committee, Bombay, constituted for the purpose of advising Government on applications for certificates of priority for the supply of stores and plant ordered from the United Kingdom, vice Colonel Sir H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., resigned.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 29th August, 1918:—

Provinces:—

	Rs.
Bengal	12,79,85,500
Bombay	8,77,82,400
United Provinces	2,16,41,600
Madras	2,13,28,700
Punjab	2,09,60,200
Burma	1,21,51,300
Minor Administrations	1,02,51,000
Central Provinces	39,67,100
Bihar and Orissa	30,35,300
Assam	4,16,700
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Baroda	30,00,000
Total.....Rs.	31,68,62,800

A WAR LOAN LECTURE

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, the chairman of the F Ward, War Loan Committee, delivered an interesting lecture at Jehangir Baug, Parel, yesterday evening, before a public audience, when Sir Thomas Birkett was in the chair. The lecturer took a brief survey of the origin and cause of the war and as to how Great Britain was compelled to go in for it against the Central Powers for the protection of small nations.

The lecturer very vividly described how the Great British Navy has saved the world including India and our hearths and homes from the cruel domination of Germany. He then exhorted the audience and the Indian public to supply Great Britain with the sinews of war to bring a speedy and triumphant end of the devastating conflict and added that India should not only out of gratitude but for her self-defence supply, England freely with bullets of gold keeping in mind the new danger that has arisen to India by the collapse of Russia, whereby a fresh gateway to India has been opened for Germany through Persia. He then pointed out the necessity of speedily preparing ourselves to meet this danger to India which can be averted by a free financial help by the people whom he exhorted to subscribe to the Indian War Loan.

The chairman then announced that a sum of Rs. 25,200 had been subscribed that day towards the Indian War Loan. This was greeted with cheers. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, Sir Thomas Birkett, the meeting was dissolved.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESOLUTIONS ADMITTED FOR DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The following resolutions have been admitted for discussion during the coming session of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

By Hon. Mr. Khaparde. (1) This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that the Indian Arms Act be so modified as to bring it into line with the English legislation on the subject. (2) This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that a Committee consisting of an equal number of officials and non-official Indians be appointed to inquire into and report on (a) the effect produced on the press in India by legislation relating to it and by the Defence of India (consolidation) Rules, 1915, and (b) the moral and material conditions of the press in India.

Mr. V. J. Patel. (2) This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council to rule that all legislation necessary to give effect to the reforms indicated in the Local Self-Government resolution dated the 16th May 1918, shall be undertaken by the Provincial Legislative Councils to be constituted under the Chelmsford-Montagu Reforms and not by the existing provincial concils.

Mr. Banerjea's resolution on reforms has been fixed for discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on September 5th Pandit Malaviya's resolution on the indentured labour will come up for discussion on September 11th.

The Cotton Bill will be introduced at the first meeting of the Council on the 4th Sept. and the introduction of the Companies Foreign Interests Bill will be deferred.

Hon. Patel has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill relating to land acquisition with a view to restore the right to appeal to Privy Council.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur Gamble, Kt., I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from his Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 6th July, 1918.

The Hon. Sir James DuBoulay, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, on deputation as a temporary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present office.

The services of Mr. A. W. Haneked, A.M.I.C.E., M.Sc., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st July, 1918.

The Bank of Madras rate of discount remains unchanged.

The Bank of Bengal rate of discount remains unchanged.

A FEDERAL SCHEME.

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

The text of the Prime Minister's reply to the recent deputation of federalists, representing members of the different parties in both Houses of Parliament, is now available for publication. Mr. Lloyd George said he had always been a strong federalist, and, in view of the magnitude and urgency of the problems of reconstruction which would have to be dealt with by the Parliamentary machine, there could be no doubt that the question ought to be dealt with as soon as possible.

Dealing with the difficulties the Prime Minister said nothing could be carried during the war without general assent. Scotland and Wales were in favour, and Unionists supported it as strongly as Liberals. But he was not so clear about opinion in England, which was the important matter. The federal solution would be fair and business-like, and would appeal to opinion in the Dominions and America.

CONGESTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Prime Minister, in his reply, said he had always been a strong federalist, and he recalled that Mr. Chamberlain in 1886 said that in his judgment the only rational solution of the Home Rule problem was on federal lines. He felt that there was a good deal of hope in that phrase, and wished it had been possible then, or during the intervening period which now covered a generation, to have arrived at a solution on a basis which, he thought, would have been satisfactory to Ireland, which would have relieved the congestion of the Imperial Parliament, and which would have enabled the Imperial Parliament to attend to duties which had been demonstrated by this war to have been of overwhelming importance. He was very much struck with the fact, in looking at the index to Hansard, that about three-quarters of the attention of Parliament was occupied with matters that affected only one part of the United Kingdom. A discussion on foreign affairs was very often regarded as a kind of off day in the life of Parliament. They knew that the very life of this country, the very life of civilization, was dependent upon topics which were being discussed in that casual, offhand, indifferent, apathetic manner. That would happen so long as they had a Parliament which had all kinds of things crowded upon it, great and small, important and trivial, Imperial and local.

The Prime Minister proceeded:—Take what is happening to-day. I am told in the House of Commons you have got a Scottish debate. Almost by a sort of common consent it is left to the Scottish members, and rightly so, and anybody who is daring enough to intrude, well, he is soon put in his proper place by Scottish members of both parties. I recollect in the old days, when some of us were rather interested that Parliamentary business should not progress too rapidly, when there was a Scottish Bill before the House, some of us were daring enough to express our views, not because we had any particular interest in Scottish business, but because we did not want the business of Parliament to get on too rapidly. Men of all parties from Scotland turned round and said, "Who are these intruders to interfere with Scottish business?" And yet when the division was on, we were all expected to take part in it without the slightest knowledge of the topic, without the slightest knowledge of even the elements of the fundamentals of the topic, and it was not regarded as even intrusion. That is really a most unintelligent way of doing business.

PROBLEMS FOR PARLIAMENT AHEAD.

I sympathize thoroughly with what has been said by all the speakers here about what will happen if this is the kind of machine which has to deal with the problems of reconstruction. Lord Selborne said the old order had passed away, or at least was passing away. It is passing away in the terrors and horrors of the war, and there is no doubt it will be, I will not say a new set of problems which will confront us, but it will be a new attitude of mind with which we shall deal with those problems. And the urgency of those problems has been written in letters of flame upon the walls. You will be called upon to deal in the course of a session or two with scores of questions which are of the most overwhelming urgency, and which will require very careful examination in detail, because they affect the life, industry, commerce, and trade of the people at every turn. Parliament, the present machine, has got to deal with that, and at the same time deal with local affairs in Scotland, Wales, and in Ireland, as well as in England, with its gigantic problems. I do not think there could be any doubt at all in the mind of any man who has given thought to the problem that this ought to be dealt with as soon as possible.

Now let us get on to the difficulties. You cannot carry anything through during the war without something like general assent. I do not mean to say you have to convert everybody in Parliament. That is impossible. I do not mean to say that, even if there is a fairly substantial body of opinion which is opposed, you ought to regard that as final; but I think there ought to be, not merely the ordinary kind of majority of 70 or 100 for a great change of this kind; you ought to feel, at any rate, it is a sort of two or three to one in the House of Commons in favour of effecting the change. I have no doubt about the state of opinion in Scotland. I think in Wales there is a fairly unanimous opinion, and Unionists are just as favourably disposed to the proposal, I think, as Liberals, and Liberals are as strongly in favour of it as Unionists.

A QUESTION FOR ENGLAND.

I am not so clear about the state of opinion in England; that is really what matters. After all, here is a population of 34,000,000 out of 45,000,000 and unless you have got a substantial majority of the English representatives in favour of it, it is idle to attempt it. You cannot attempt a big measure which is highly controverted in the middle of a great war, because national unity is one of the weapons of victory. So you must, therefore, have unity upon that subject. I have not altogether been quite satisfied, and if I may suggest to those who are in favour of this solution, that is what they have got to address themselves to. It is really a question for the English constituency, and that they have got to make up their minds about.

I am very struck with the representative and influential character of this deputation. It is representative not merely in the fact that it represents the various parts of the United Kingdom—all except Ireland—but also that it represents the various phases of opinion. You have got to carry the great majority of your associates with you. My colleagues and I will consider very carefully what you have said, but want to be assured, before anything is attempted of this kind, that it will not create Parliamentary difficulties which no Government could possibly face in the middle of a war; because naturally our time, our thoughts, and our energies must be absorbed by the overwhelming task of conducting the war. And here you can undoubtedly assist. There are other special difficulties referred to. There is the question of Ulster. It is not clear to my mind what the view of the deputation is as to what part Ulster would play in a federal solution. agree with what has fallen from Lord Selborne—that the Irish question is a difficult for this Government. Whether this will help to solve it I would not like to predict. Prophecy is never very safe in the realm of politics; and it is certainly never very safe to indulge in prophecy when you come to talk about Ireland, because there have been so many prophecies and they have always ended in dispute. You have to ease the national conscience on the subject.

VIEWS IN DOMINIONS AND AMERICA.

At the present moment Unionists and Home Rulers have an uneasy feeling that the best is not being done for the country, and the moment you propose a sensible, fair, and just solution of this kind—if it is a businesslike one and one which gives equal treatment to Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales—you can say on the federal basis:—"Well, we are giving you exactly what we are taking ourselves, and what is good enough for us ought to be good enough for you." You would then satisfy the Dominions, who for the moment are not convinced that the old country has treated Ireland quite fairly. They are not convinced of it. Whether they are right in coming to that conclusion or not, this is not the time to argue. They are convinced we have been treating it tactlessly and clumsily, and on the whole they are convinced that we have not extended to Ireland the measure of freedom which is her due. When you come to America there is no doubt at all that that is the feeling in America. I have received letters within even the last few days from very prominent Americans who are thoroughly pro-English, who have a great admiration for this country, a great affection for this country, and a growing affection for this country. They are very unhappy in their hearts about the fact that the Irish question is not solved. What you want is to be able to propose a solution which will enable you to say, "We have dealt justly with that country."

Therefore I am glad that, without distinction of party, you are taking this matter in the hand and are promoting a solution of this problem which will ultimately give some satisfaction without prejudice to the claims of Ireland—a solution which is in itself a fair, a just and a business one.—"The Times."

THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to enter a protest against the arbitrary manner in which the elections to the Subjects Committee was managed this evenings? There were in all 24 names proposed for election at the meeting of the Bombay City delegates. But only 9 names were put to the vote and the remaining names were dropped without being given a chance of being voted upon. The method of voting upon was not only irregular but absolutely unfair to those candidates whose names had been duly proposed, seconded and supported.

At a time when the delegates took no interest in these elections, any method was considered quite good and proper. But during the past three years the elections have proved unusually interesting and well contested. The delegates have shown a keen spirit of competition, and on the whole it may be said that the actual result have proved satisfactory.

But in proportion to this increase of interest among the general body of members, the spirit of autocracy also seems to be in the ascendant on the part of those who usually stagemanage the business. In order to ensure fairplay and justice to all concerned some of us sent to the President a requisition requesting a proper representation of the Various Congress Constituencies to be permitted, but unfortunately it was ruled out of order without its even being fully read or understood. I am sorry to have to write all this. But I feel that in the interests of a correct standard of public life and for the proper approximation to the democratic ideals for which we are fighting, it is necessary to do so.

The elections to the Subjects Committee by the Bombay delegates this evening was properly speaking, invalid, and although several of us were at first inclined to send a protest to the President, we refrained from doing so, looking to the importance of the business that had to be done by the Committee.—Yours, etc.,

VENKAT RAM.

Bombay, August, 29.

SURAT MAHILA VIDYALAYA

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

In June 1916 there was opened in Surat an Institution styled "Mahila Vidyalaya" for imparting instruction to girls and grown up ladies from the infant class onward, by some enthusiastic workers in the cause of female education. The start was made under the auspices of the then District Judge Mr. M. Advani and Mrs. M. Advani. The first annual gathering for distribution of prizes was held under the presidency of Mr. Murphy, District Judge, in July 1917. The second annual gathering was held on Wednesday, the 21st instant, in the Kayastha Vadi, under the presidentship of Mr. Shivadasani, the Assistant Collector Surat. Mrs. Shivadasani distributed the prizes. Hundreds of prominent ladies and gentlemen attended the function.

Mr. G. N. Kazi read the annual report of the 2nd year of the Mahila Vidyalaya, and gave a clear idea of the progress the Institution had made during the year in spite of many difficulties. The numerical strength of the Institution (223 girls and ladies), the donations along with the names of donors, the names of honorary workers, the financial difficulties, the course of studies encouraged in the Institution, and above all the earnest appeal to the purses of wealthy persons in order to put this Mahila Vidyalaya on a suitable basis, constituted the main features of the report read in the gathering.

The students of the Institution next gave some recitations in an excellent manner. This was followed by the distribution of prizes to the pupils at the hands of Mrs. Shivadasani.

The President then addressed the meeting. He said:—"It is recognised by all that the most crying need of India at the present day is Education. By education I do not mean any particular kind of education, theoretical as well as practical, primary as well as secondary, for boys as well as for girls. In all the different branches, India is behind of all the other civilised nations of the world. But in no respect is India more backward than in the education of her girls. The percentage of educated females for the whole of India is rediculously small. We therefore want more and more such Institutions for girls the remedy of this great evil. The Surat Mahila Vidyalaya is one such Institution and quite a good representative of its class. It supplies a very great need, as is clear from the fact that within one year of its start, it has over 200 pupils. The special feature of this Vadyalaya is that it is open to members of the female sex of any age and this is so not only in theory but in practice as well. The Institution has some members who are over 36 years of age. We ought all to be proud of the fact that our females are so keen after education that some of them attend this Institution even after they have reached quite a good age. This Institution has to overcome many difficulties which lie in its path. The paucity of good female teachers is one great obstacle. I however hope that in a few years' time some of its own pupils will turn out very good teachers. Another great obstacle is the early marriage of the girls, which prevails over the whole of Gujarat. But we hope that with greater and greater diffusion of education in the general mass of people, this evil will gradually disappear.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT NEEDED.

I am glad to see that the financial position of the school is quite satisfactory though it is not all that can be desired. The school requires a nice, airy building with a big compound, which could also serve as a play ground, where the girls could take a healthy exercise. It should also have such a big permanent fund that the interest on it will suffice for the current expenses of the school. The school is supported entirely from the voluntary contributions of liberal and philanthropic persons and the list of its generous donors and subscribers shows that the Institution has the support of many influential ladies and gentlemen, and there can be no doubt that the number of these will increase rapidly as the objects of the School become more and more widely known.

I think Surat ought to be congratulated on the possession of so many enthusiastic and public spirited workers who leave no stone unturned and spare themselves no trouble, if only thereby they can in any way serve the cause of Education. I am glad to say that only last June a new College was opened at Surat and the credit for same is due to these very same workers.

A vote of thanks to the President and Mrs. Shivadasani was then passed with acclamation. The gathering dispersed after the singing of the National Anthem.

W. I. TURF CLUB.

NEW STIPENDIARY STEWARD.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

Mr. Hugh Gough, who has long been associated with Hyderabad racing and who is the head of the Police Department in the Nizam's Dominions, has been appointed a stipendiary Steward, under the Western India Turf Club. Whatever unfavourable criticism was provoked by the appointment of two previous men to this office, no exception can be taken to Mr. Gough.

NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

LENDS 25 LAKHS IN SILVER BULLION TO BRITISH GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

An interesting fact is mentioned by a Hyderabad correspondent of the "Pioneer":—During the present year His Exalted Highness' Government have been able to assist the financial situation in India by a loan of fifty lakhs in silver bullion pending the arrival of dollar silver ordered by the Government of India in America. The statements have also undertaken coinage of small change for the Government of India.

THE MODERATES' SECESSION

"PIONEER'S" UNHOLY GLEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

The "Pioneer" writes in connection with the gathering at Bombay:—"The growing strength of the Moderate movement in Indian politics has evidently taken the Extremists by surprise and seems to be causing them some anxiety. Accordingly desperate efforts are now being made by the Extremist leaders to gather the Moderates once more into the fold. There seems little prospect of any compromise being effected. The disingenuous attempts of these apostles of a spurious and artificial unity to win over the Moderates by minimising the differences that divide them from the Extremists, will deceive no one. In other words, both Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu are obviously afraid of a catastrophic breakdown, if full responsible government is granted before people of India, have proved their fitness for it. Nothing in our opinion shows more clearly the irresponsibility of Mrs. Besant and the Extremists than their refusal to face these risks squarely and their attempt to ignore it as if it did not exist. If they had their way a breakdown at the outset would be assured and the progress of India towards the goal laid down by the Secretary of State, would be arrested for at least a couple of generations."

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

MEETS AT 3 P.M.

The Indian National Congress meets at 3 p.m., to-day. The gate will be opened to Delegates and visitors at 2 p.m.

CONGRESS SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Subjects Committee meets on the Congress Grounds at 7-30 a.m. to-day.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR HEADDRESS.

At a public meeting held at Hira Baug on the 27th August under the auspicies of The National Volunteer Corps Pen, Poona Volunteer Corps and Bharat Swayamsevak Mandal, Poona, Mr. Annasaheb Nene presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—(1) This meeting regrets that the Volunteer Sub-Committee of the Congress Reception Committee should have approved Fur Caps of Foreign Cloth as the Head Dress for the Congress Volunteers. (2) This meeting hopes that the members and Office bearers of the Reception Committee will sympathetically reconsider the question and allow the option of using Swadeshi caps of their own to Volunteers as desire to do so and further hopes that Volunteers who have not been admitted because they refused to use the Foreign caps even under protest shall be admitted into the Congress Volunteer Corps.

The Chairman was authorised to send copies of the above resolutions to the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Captain of the Volunteer Sub-Committee, Mrs. Besant and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.

TRAMWAY STRIKE IN MADRAS.

EMPLOYEES DEMAND MORE WAGES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

(Delayed in transmission.)

As a result of the strike of some six hundred employees of the Madras Tramway Company, tramway service is now at a standstill. The men's demands are an all-round increase of Rs. 5 a month, privilege leave of one month a year, and an eight hours' working day. It is stated that a few months ago the employees sent some representations to the Traffic Superintendent to which, it is stated, they never recieved a reply. Recently on August 16th they sent a petition without signature showing their grievances to which, again, it is stated there was no reply.

LATER.

The tramcar strike still continues. Conductors and motormen remaining on strike. A few trams are being run with inspectors who have not gone on strike.

A mass meeting o the strikers was held yesterday evening at the compound of Mr. E. L. Aiyar's bungalow. Referring to the letter of the joint manager of the Electric Tramway Company, Mr. Aiyar said he would, after consulting them, draft a reply formulating their demands and asking for redress. He announced that measures for their immediate relief were being arranged and arrangements would be made in the course of the day to sell rice etc., in his compound at cheap rates to such of them as might be affected by the strike. A select committee of the strikers then sat with Mr. Aiyar to consider their gievances and formulate their demands. Mr. Aiyar cautioned the strikers against all improper behaviour.

EUROPEAN MAN-POWER IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

Referring to the new scheme of registration, the "Rangoon Gazette" expresses the greatest disappointment at the antiquated definition of "European British subject" contained in the Criminal Procedure Code which excludes members of the many Anglo-Indian families being reaffirmed in the new rules. The journal points out "what is proposed to do in India has already been done in Burma by men under 33." It points out the absurdity of calling upon such persons to reiterate their offer and refers to the time having arrived for the Government of India to decide upon one consistent policy for European man-power for the whole of India.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Aug. 28.

The leading Musalmans of Bhavnagar have signified their intention of inviting the Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference to hold its third annual session at Bhavnagar in the first week of October next.

The Gondal Porbandar Railway Administration has issued a notice to the effect that owing to numerous plague rats having been found in the station building and on the platform of the Para Railway Station of Rajkote, it has been decided to close the Station tempararily for passenger traffic and public telegrams from the 26th August. Parcels and goods traffic continues in the Goods Shed between specified hours. No passenger or mixed train halts at the Station.

Considerable activity is noticed of late in various quarters in the matter of opening cheap grain shops for the relief of the poor. In distress such shops have already been opened at Dhrangadra, Vankaner, Gondal, Jetpur etc. Recently His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol has by his liberal help made the opening of such a shop in his State, also possible. Similarly a committee consisting of Mr. G. M. Munshi Bar-at-Law and other leading Mussalman citizens have opened a cheap grain shop in the Rajkote Civil Station for the benefit of poor Mussalmans.

Lt.-Col. J. R. B. G. Carter, Political Agent Gohilwad Prant, has proceeded on long leave on account of serious illness. His successor is Col. H. Harrison.

The Moslem students of the Bahauddin College, led by the Mohabat Fellow of the College, Mr. Suyed Habib, have decided to send a deputation of five members to big cities like Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad etc., to collect a fund to enable poor Mahomedan students of the College to prosecute their College studies.

The Junagadh State has decided not to sell grass at any rate howmuchsoever high to anybody not belonging to the State. The State has numerous hay stacks which are intended to be reserved for the time being for its own cultivators and other subjects.

LEGAL PROFESSION AND WAR LOAN.

A BIT OF PLAIN-SPEAKING AT MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

A meeting of the legal practitioners of Madras convened by the Advocate-General was held at the High Court last evening for the purpose of enlisting even more largely the support of the legal profession in the cause of the Second War Loan. Sir John Wallis, Chief Justice, presided. In the course of his speech the Chief Justice said the members of the legal profession were not profiteers from war, but could rightly claim to have great influence in the Presidency and his Lordship would therefore appeal to them to set a good example by further promoting the success of the War Loan.

Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, appealing to the legal profession to support the War Loan, said that it was very pleasing to know the high opinion in which the legal profession in India was held by the Chief Justice of Madras. If only all people had the same opinion of the Bar in this country, the legal profession would have done a great deal more for the successful prosecution of the war, but on the other hand it was most regrettable to see that the legal profession in India was being freely condemned (a voice, "vilified") by many people including the Government and to speak out quite plainly, it was to this to be attributed any lack of enthusiasm that might exist in the matter of subscribing to the War Loan. In fact, in the opinion of the speaker, condemnation of vakils on the one hand and villification of Brahmins on the other had prevented hitherto the legal profession from taking any very large measure of active interest in the war loan campaigns. However, it was the speaker's emphatic opinion that Indians should do everything to help the benign British Government and he earnestly hoped that all lawyers would not only subscribe to the war loan but influence all they came in contact with to do likewise.

The Advocate-General said to begin with he would submit that whatever their political differences might be, the present was not the occasion to bring them to play.

The Chief Justice in bringing the proceedings to a close said:—"I was sorry to hear what Mr. Ramachandra Iyer said, because I cannot help thinking that he has somewhat exaggerated matters. I am not the spokesman of Government, but so far as I know they really do not entertain the views attributed to them. I feel that this is so and I am bound to tell it."

The meeting then terminated.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR JOHN HEWETT.

A BOMBAY PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

On behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association the following cablegram has been sent by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Watcha, President of the Association to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India:—"Reported proposal to appoint Sir John Hewett, Chairman, one committee or both has caused wide-spread alarm and apprehension regarding result of committee's labour and success of the Reform Scheme. Extremely desirable that Chairmen should be independent persons of sufficient standing in English public life to inspire confidence. Appointment of a Civilian in service or retired undesirable in any event. Official view fully represented by official members of committees."

HIGH PRICES OF COTTON CLOTH.

SERIOUS DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

High prices of cotton cloth are agitating the mind of the people of Bengal, rich and poor, more than any other question, especially in view of the approaching day when a large number of purchases take place. Meetings are being held in Calcutta and the motussil and committees appointed to help the poor. The Ramkrishna Mission opened a relief work in the worst affected districts and appealed to the generous public for funds. The Home Industries' Association is supplying cotton to weavers.

At yesterdays' meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the following resolution was moved:—"That having regard to the near approach of the Puja celebration and the large number of purchases of cloth that are made during the season, a committee be appointed to consider what steps can be taken to bring relief to the rate-payers by effectively checking the present nefarious practices which are forcing up prices of cloth and spreading discontent."

The resolution was, however, negatived as the matter was not in the province of the corporation and a suggestion was made to hold a public meeting for the purpose.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' APPEAL.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in appealing for charity writes, "In the jute districts where distress is very great, indeed, jute merchants have been buying jute for four years in succession at half price given before the war. Yet, out of the jute thus bought they have been making fabulous profits year after year. Again cloth merchants have been raising the price of cloth till it has got beyond the reach of the impoverished villagers. In England all this is called by one simple name—war—profiteers. In a war like this which is declared to be fought on behalf of the oppressed and the helpless, it is a hateful thing that the poor should be made to suffer and the rich should grow richer out of the very poverty of the poor."

RIOT IN A SERAMPORE MILL.

FOUR DURWANS IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

A riot took place last evening at the Hastings Jute Mills, Rishra, owned by Messrs. Birkeyre Brothers, culminating in the removal of four Durwans to Serampere hospital in precarious condition. Two of the mill weavers had an altercation with a Durwan, who pushed them off. Going inside the mill they informed the weavers of the incident, who coming out in a body assaulted all the Durwans. The manager sending information to the police, a posse of constables from Serampore under a Deputy Superintendent and the Sub-divisional Magistrate arrived at the scene. The mill is working to-day with reduced staff. Some arrests are expected.

CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting of the Children's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund held at the Council Hall, Poona, and presided over by her Excellency Lady Willingdon it was decided to send a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Queen Mary's Home for Disabled British Soldiers at Rochampton near London and a similar donation to the Queen's "Silver Wedding Fund" which is to be used for the children of Disabled Indian Soldiers.

It will be remembered that the Children's Branch of the War Fund was started with the special idea of helping "Disabled Soldiers" of all races, classes and creeds and though this Fund has only been in existence a little more than a year over Rs. 50,000 have already been made.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The depression which was near Saugor yesterday is entering south Rajputana and is travelling towards Jodhpur. Depression near centre bay to-day is more marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, eastern half of Rajputana, Central India west, Mysore, Malabar, north Madras Coast and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in the United Provinces, Kashmir and Gujarat. The Principal amounts are:—Tavoy three inches, Victoria Point, Rangoon and Sibsagar two, Gulmarg one and half, Ajmer one, Kotah three-quarters, Indore two, Hoshangabad three, Pachmarhi and Pendra one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in south Rajputana and Gujarat.

NEW RESTRICTIONS ON SHIPPING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 29

The Chief Collector, Customs, Burma, has issued a note to the press in which he says information has been received from the Agent for Shipping Controller in India that before port clearance can be given to any non-British steamship it is necessary for Agents of the vessels to obtain from the Agent for the Shipping Controller in India or the Deputy Agent for the Shipping Controller in the United Kingdom, a license specifying the terms and conditions upon which the steamer may engage in the carriage of goods to or from any port in India. To give effects to these instructions Agents of such ships must, previous to the application for entry give a declaration to the Chief Collector of Customs, in Rangoon, in regard to the terms and conditions of the charter, party entered into, length of time of the charter, rate of hire to be paid, limitations of voyage, and so forth. These particulars will be telegraphed to the Agent for Shipping Controller in India, Bombay, who will reply the terms and conditions on which permission is given.

DR. J. J. NAEGAMVALA,
M.B., B.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
129, ESPLANADE ROAD FORT.
Next to Leach & Weborny.

WEAVING INDUSTRY.

MOST AFFECTED BY WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The annual meeting of the Bengal Home Industries Association was held this evening.

Sir Ragindra Nath Mukerjee Presiding.

The annual report of the Association says the most extensive industry in Bengal and one most affected by the war is that of weaving. During the course of the year the Association has made great efforts to attempt to encourage the cottage weavers. Owing to the high price of imported articles, during the year, an attempt was made to enter the yarn market in order to supply the weavers with yarn at cost rates. So dangerous however, was the condition of the yarn market that it was found impossible to perchase. The Association decided in order to relieve the critical condition of the weavers to concentrate on cloths that could be made from Indian yarns with the result that a large development in the weaving of dhotis and other coarser cloth has been achieved notably in the districts of Jessore, Burdwan, Nadia and Tippera. More recently an attempt has been made to organise the manufacturer of dhotis and saris and it is hoped that within a short time some 500 weavers will be employed in the production of a serviceable dhoti which can be placed in the market at a cost of little more than Rs. 2. If this is successful the organisation will be extended. In the meantime mechanical improvements have been introduced at Dacca and a highly qualified weaving expert has been appointed. Weavers have been organised to execute work required by the Munition Board and an application for the supply of Battersley looms could not be carried out merely owing to the impossibility of import.

The president, in course of his speech, appealed for the development of cottage industries on modern lines which was one of the mainstays of the future economic structure of India.

SCHOOL FOR CLERKSFOR SERVICE OVERSEAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

Sanction is accorded to the formation of a school for training clerks for service overseas in the various technical directorates and departments of Expeditionary Forces. The school will be situated in Madras and will accommodate 500 pupils; the employment bureau will be combined with the school.

RESTRICTION ON NIGHT NAVIGATION OF HOOGHLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

To-day's, "Calcutta Gazette" states that restriction on night navigation of the portion of the Hooghly between Mud Point and Saugor, which was partially removed for outward-bound ships in February 1915, and which was re-imposed for military reasons during the year from February to December 1917, may now be entirely removed for inward-bound as well as outward-bound ships. Safeguards laid down in the resolution of 16th February 1915, nevertheless still hold good, that is to say, it must be understood that night navigation is not compulsory and that in unfavourable conditions it must be left to the discretion of the pilot whether he should proceed or not with vessel in his charge and he will only do so after receiving written request from master of the vessel in prescribed form.

MYSORE UNIVERS TY CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE Aug. 28.

It is understood that Sir Ashutosh Mukerji will deliver an inaugural address at the 1st convocation of the Mysore University which will be held on the 19th October.

GERMAMY CONFESSING HER SINS.

DESTRUCTION OF CHURCHES AND CATHEDRALS.

To frighten Spain and any other neutrals against siding with the Entente Allies, Germany distributes in Spain a bill of particulars of her operations of frightfulness, omitting, however, the toll taken in human lives. The document is given publicity in the press at the instigation of the State Department in Washington. So we have authentic guarantee of the German's own word for his confessions. There is also a pitiful implication that the work was one of retributive justice. Says the German statement:

"Due to the treachery of Cardinal Mercier and other priests, who did their utmost to stir the priests against the good-hearted German soldiers, they were forced to teach a severe lesson to the Belgian and French Catholics."

Cathedrals destroyed	4
Rendered unserviceable	8
Churches destroyed	27
Rendered unserviceable	34
Total	73

In Poland also a large number of churches have been destroyed for military reasons. The figures concerning these have not yet been published.

As a result of the stupid stubbornness of the Belgian people in continuing the struggle after their bloody and final defeat on the battle-field the German officers were forced against their will to impose punishments on many rich individuals and wealthy cities. This has contributed the following amounts to the German Treasury:

	Rs.
Punishments—value equivalent to	5,40,00,000
Security	81,00,000
Reprisals	1,00,00,000
Forced contributions	2,80,000
Total	7,23,00,000

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, August 29.)

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., to do duty temporarily as District and Sessions Judge at Belgaum, vice Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., on deputation, pending further orders.

The following promotions in the First Class of Subordinate Judges, vice Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane, retiring:—

Mr. Ezra Reuben to be First Class. First Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to remain seconded.

Mr. Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh to be First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. E. F. Rego to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Govind Mahadev Pandit to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank above Mr. Bhikaji Raghunath Mehendale.

The following appointments, vice Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane, retiring:—

Mr. Govind Mahadev Pandit, Acting Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, to be First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona.

Mr. Manilal Harilal Vakil, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ankleshwar, to do duty as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Surchandra Purushottamdas Badami, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bulsar, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ankleshwar.

Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bhiwndi, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bulsar.

Mr. Govind Mahadev Pandit, First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona, is appointed to inspect and supervise, subject to the control of the District Judge, the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, and of all Village Munsiffs in the Poona District.

Mr. Manilal Harilal Vakil, Acting Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of the subordinate courts in the Ahmedabad District as may be referred to him by the District Judge of Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges are invested severally with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to, the amounts specified against their names, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts specified against their names:—

Mr. Manilal Harilal Vakil, Acting Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad—Ahmedabad, Rs. 500.

Mr. Surchandra Purushottamdas Badami, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ankleshwar—Ankleshwar, Rs. 150.

Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bulsar—Bulsar, Rs. 100.

Khan Saheb Kavasji Dhanjibhai Dhanbhura has been appointed a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat, vice Khan Bahadur Barjorji Nasarvanji Vakil, whose resignation has been accepted.

Mr. Ramchandra Mahadev Bhise, LL.B., is appointed to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Subordinate Judge at Bhiwndi, vice Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. Nanuji Keshrinath Mastakar, Subordinate Judge at Murbad, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 100.

Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Baksh Kadri to hold charge of the duties of the District and Sessions Judge at Khandesh from the date of receipt of charge from Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S.

Mr. Jivatram Bulchand to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Makhdum Nuruddin Muhammad Anwar Sidiki on leave or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem for a period of six weeks and to appoint Rao Saheb Rangildas Pranjivandas Kagalwala to hold it.

Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal Mehta to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S.

Mr. G. K. Ranade, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, is allowed an extension by one month of the privilege leave for two months granted to him in Government Notification, dated 6th August, 1918.

Mr. Chhotalal Dwarkadas Shah to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Surat, vice Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur, retiring.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 10th September, 1918, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. B. Anding is allowed an extension by two months of the privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification, dated 19th June, 1918.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There was good rain during the week in parts of Savantvadi, the Konkan, Kolhapur, Surat, Satara, Nasik and Belgaum and slight to fair rain elsewhere in the Presidency proper. More rain is urgently needed in all parts except in the Konkan. Sowing is still retarded in Ahmedabad and Sholapur but was resumed in parts of Gujarat, the Karnatak, West Khandesh, Poona, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Transplantation of rice continues in the coastal tracts and in Poona. Standing crops are withering in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Bijipur, Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha. Scarcity of fodder is beginning to be felt in several districts and Native States, especially in Gujarat. Agricultural stock is sufficient but cattle are in bad condition in parts of the Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad and Kaira. Supply of water for drinking is generally sufficient but for irrigation is deficient in parts of Kaira and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains rose slightly in the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 29th August, 1918, was 29.927 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

"Glaxo is about the only food that can be given whilst the mother is still nursing——it never upsets the Baby." *Extract from a Nurse's Letter.*

If Baby does not thrive on his mother's milk, if he does not put on weight as he should and is peevish and fretful—give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast. You will quickly see how much good it does him, for he will be contented and happy, will sleep peacefully and will steadily increase in weight from that day onwards.

A Mother says: "Glaxo is truly a marvellous preparation and a boon and a blessing to every mother." And so it is, for not only is it a complete food for baby from birth, but "it agrees with baby just like breast milk," so that, as the nurse quoted above says, even a baby still at the breast can be given Glaxo without his being upset.

This is indeed a boon to the nursing mother, for if her breast milk does not satisfy baby, or if she cannot stand the strain of continual breast feeding, she can give a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, so that while baby still has plenty of breast milk his hunger is fully satisfied and his mother is relieved of any undue strain upon her strength.

A BONNIE GLAXO BABY.

Many mothers accustom baby to a bottle or two of Glaxo right from birth, and this is often the most satisfactory way of feeding baby. For, should his mother become ill, worried or upset, so that her milk is affected, or should she have to go away suddenly or be prevented from getting home in time to feed baby, she knows that he will take his Glaxo quite contentedly, will be satisfied and happy, and that the regularity of his feeding—so important to baby's well-being—will not be interrupted.

ANOTHER MOTHER says: "I think Glaxo is a splendid food, and I would not be without it; I find it handy when I am going out, for, if I leave a nice feed of Glaxo, I know that baby will be all right."

Many babies have Glaxo during the day and the breast at night, and ANOTHER MOTHER says: "At first I fed baby at the breast alternately with Glaxo, then with Glaxo during the day and the breast at night, and now on Glaxo only. My baby is very strong and bright and most active, and I return many thanks for all the advice you gave me when I made enquiries to you concerning the feeding with Glaxo."

Feeding baby in this way also does away with all the fuss and worry usually associated with weaning, for it is a simple matter, when weaning time comes, to gradually reduce the number of breast feeds until baby is being fed entirely on Glaxo.

But this is not the only way in which Glaxo is a help to the nursing mother. She can, by taking Glaxo herself, or milk puddings made with Glaxo, not only build up her own strength, but also increase and improve her own milk, as did a mother who says: "I feel I must write and inform you that I have been taking Glaxo since my baby was born. The result has been marvellous. I had very little milk when she was born, but since taking Glaxo it has increased very much, and baby has gained over 8 ozs. a week."

Glaxo is not a fancy food sold at a fancy profit, but is entirely composed of the purest of milk enriched with extra cream and milk sugar and costs you but a trifle more than ordinary milk. The secret of its success is in the Glaxo Process, which not only makes Glaxo absolutely safe and germ-free, but also breaks down the nourishing curd of the milk into soft, easily digestible particles, so that even the weakest baby can obtain all the nourishment from every drop of Glaxo he swallows.

A Doctor says: "Glaxo is superior to ordinary cow's milk for infants, being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for any reason cannot suckle their infants."

(Signed)————, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

If your breast milk does not satisfy baby, give him Glaxo either in turn with the breast or as his sole food, and his feeding will give you no trouble. Not only will baby thrive and grow stronger and bigger day by day, but you will have no fear of milk-borne diseases, no bother about sterilising or boiling milk, no cooking, no waste, no milk bill. With Glaxo all the pasteurising and sterilising has already been done for you, and you have no milk to buy for baby, because Glaxo itself is milk and cream. You simply add boiling water to Glaxo according to the directions on the tin—so that Glaxo is not only the safe food for baby, but also the easiest to prepare and very economical.

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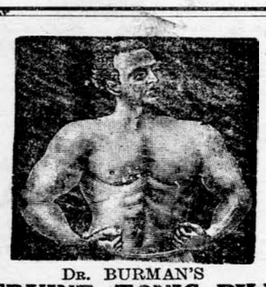

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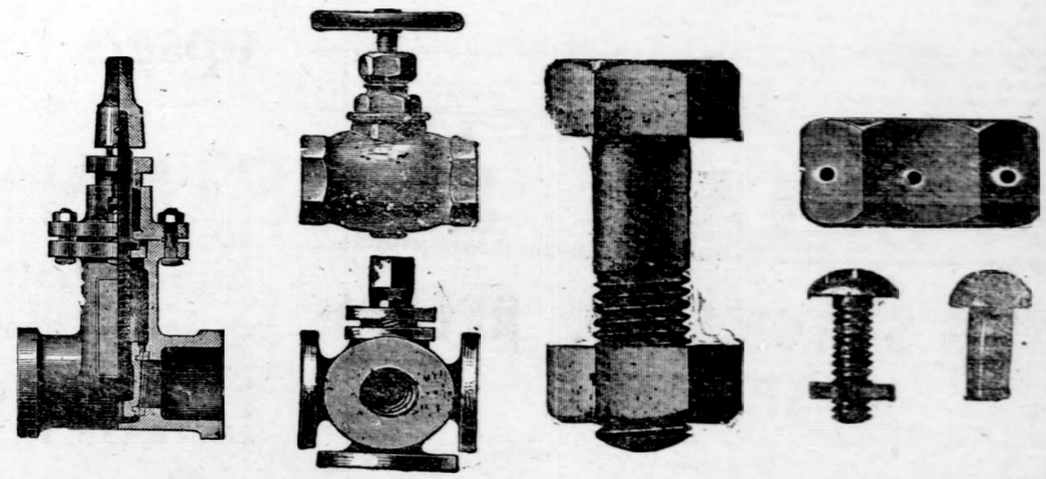

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DEMAND FOR FISCAL AUTONOMY.

REPARATION OF PAST INCIDENTS URGED.

The special sessions of the Indian National Congress opened to-day in the specially-erected pandal on the Marine Lines "maidan", Bombay, amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm. The time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings was 1 p.m., but fully two hours before that, delegates and visitors were seen going into the pandal, and by 12-30 the spacious pandal was full of delegates and visitors from different parts of the country. The pandal presented a most animated and picturesque appearance, with the variegated colours of the "saris" of the large number of ladies of different communities, and with the diverse head-gear of the delegates from different provinces. The leaders started coming in about 12-30, the first of these being Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. Chakraburtty of Bengal, who were loudly cheered on entering the pandal. They were followed by Mr. B. G. Horniman who was also received with loud cheering, and a little later the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Garud, the Hon. Mr. Kamat and Mr. Hari N. Apte was the signal for another outburst of cheering. Exactly on the stroke of 1 p.m., the President's procession entered the pandal, the vast assembly rising to their feet and the cheering was crescendo. The procession consisted of Sayd Hasan Imam, the President; Mrs. Annie Besant, ex-President of the Congress; Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, General Secretary of the Congress; the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee; the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad; Pundit Motilal Nehru; Syed Vazir Hosan; Mr. Nabi Ullah; the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri; Mrs. Naidu; the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas; Mr. Syud Hossain, and others. Shortly after the Hon. Pundit Malaviya entered and received an ovation.

Among those seated on the platform in the front row, on the right of the President, were: Mrs. Besant; Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer; the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Mrs. Naidu; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Chakraburtty; and Mr. S. R. Bomanji; and on the left were the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad; Mr. B. G. Tilak; the Hon. Mr. Khaparde; Pandit Motilal Nehru; Lala Harkishanlal; the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas; Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar; Mr. C. R. Das; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. Syud Hossain and others.

There were over 4,400 delegates and about 2,000 visitors present. Among those seated on the platform were Sir Dinshah Petit; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta; the Hon. Mr. Kamat; the Hon. Mr. Upasani; the Hon. Mr. Garud; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai; and others.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of "Vande Mataram" and the "*Bharat Humara*" songs.

HON. MR. V. G. PATEL,

The Hon. Mr. Patel delivered his address, welcoming the delegates, in his usual clear tone. Many of the sentiments in it evoked loud applause and frequent cheering, especially when he mentioned that the Congress had on the present occasion been convened for a single purpose which was a vindication and justification of this great national organisation. His reference to the decision of a few leading and other Congress-men to abstain from the special sessions of the Congress evoked cries of "Shame" and his sentiments were fully reciprocated by the audience. There were also loud cries of "Hear Hear" when he reminded the seceders that they had forgotten the rule in the constitution of the Congress, that the minority had their rights as well as the majority and that at the worst they could have dissociated themselves from the Congress if it utterly rejected the Reform Scheme. Speaking for himself he said he would be quite content to accept the Hon. Pandit Malaviya's criticisms of the scheme and to demand that it should be recast in the light of those criticisms, and he asked, amid fresh outbursts of "Hear, Hear.": "Where was the line of cleavage between those who had left the Congress and those who were still loyal to it?" He declared amid loud cheering that in order to satisfy to some extent the aspirations of the country and allay agitation, any scheme of reforms that might be formulated by the highest authority must take into account the Congress-League Scheme on which the country took its stand and which was the first step towards the realisation of progressive responsible government in India.

Mr. Patel then called upon Mrs. Besant to propose formally the election of the President.

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Annie Besant who was received with loud cheering then proposed the ratification of the election of Syed Hasan Imam as President of the Congress. She said that she had been asked by the Chairman of the Reception Committee to propose the election of the President because she was the President of the last Congress and the President of the All-India Congress Committee during the year. It was a great pleasure and a great honour to her to propose to preside over this great assembly Sayd Hasan Imam as their President. It was here, in their City of Bombay, that they had laid the foundation of the union between the Congress and the Muslim League. (Hear, Hear), which made them work together during the year and represent to the Congress of 1916 in Lucknow the Congress-League Scheme (Hear, Hear). Since that day when they had ordered, the two bodies with the assent of the Muslim League to work together to prepare the scheme of educated Indians, the understanding between the two had grown deeper and larger. Side by side working for taking interest as Indians, Mussalmans, Hindus, Parsees and Christians, men of different creeds were working together and here at this critical moment of India's destiny the National Congress was electing a Mussulman in preference to any other person, as its President, in order that Great Britain may understand that the union was a real understanding, that it was growing stronger, not weaker as the years passed by, and that before long they would not know in politics the name of Mussulmans and Hindus, but the one name of the Citizens of India. (Hear, hear). "I now request Syed Hasan Imam, our President-elect," continued Mrs. Besant, "to preside over our deliberations; because as you know he has occupied judge's chair to the High Court of Calcutta. On an occasion like this, when difficult questions are to be discussed, when vital pronouncements are to be made, who should we put better in the chair than an Indian Judge who has held up the dignity of India on the Judicial Bench and who has now come from the High Court, as it were, of his Majesty, the King-Emperor, to the High Court of the People. (Hear, hear), as a great apostle with his trained intellect and deep and profound learning and understanding and that calmness of mind, that accuracy of thought, which, you know, is the distinction of our Indian Judges. Therefore, without any fear, I propose, with the heartiest good wishes, Syed Hasan Imam to the presidential chair, and I know the proposal would meet with your unanimous acclaim and that, by his wise and sober guidance, the Congress will reach its goal, the manifestation of national will towards self-determination." (Loud cheers.)

HON. RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD

The Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad, seconding the resolution, said Mr. Hasan Imam was one of the ablest sons of India. The Congress could congratulate itself on having him to guide their deliberations. The speaker heartily commended to their acceptance the election of Mr. Hasan Imam as their President.

The resolution was supported by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and further supported by the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. Govindraghava Iyer, Mr. Dunichand, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, and the Hon. Mr. B. Chakrabutty.

MR. B CHAKRABUTTY.

Mr. B. Chakrabutty of Calcutta said the Chairman of the Reception Committee had placed upon his shoulders a duty which had come into conflict with his position and relationship with Syed Hasan Imam. He had been a great friend of the speaker for many years, and he had the honour and privilege of practising before him when Mr. Hasan Imam was a judge of the High Court. It was not easy for him to disassociate himself from his friendly relations with him. The first ground for supporting his election to the chair was that he was not a place-hunter, nor a title-hunter. (Cheers.) If he desired to have a place, he had as good a place as anybody might desire to have—one of the ambitions of a member of the Bar was to become a judge of the High Court—but he had chosen to abandon the post and to take up the humbler position of a member of the Bar. If he had been a judge of the High Cort he would have got the ribbon which was so dear to so many of his countrymen. But he had declined to have it, and he was wearing the badge of the National Congress in the presidential chair of the national assembly of Indians. The second ground was this. The authors of the report on the constitutional reforms were particularly tender, particularly nervous (laughter) about the maintenance of law, order and good government. In voting Mr. Hasan Imam as president of the assembly, they had to a certain extent done away with the apprehensions, because they could not expect a man who had administered law and order and justice, who was a party to good government, to give advice or to commit breaches of law. The third ground was this. He was a member of the great Muslim Community of India. (Cheers.) It was necessary to emphasise the fact that there were no people at all with the sectarian feeling, and that they were all Indians. (Loud cheers.) Whatever might be their social differences, there were no political differences in the way of Indians. He wanted to emphasise it. They were not going to tolerate oligarchy, that was to say, either the oligarchy of Brahmins, or non-Brahmins. (Cheers.) Mr. Hasan had come from Behar. There had been differences of opinion in Bengal, there had been differences of opinion in Madras, and in Bombay, but in Behar there was no trouble at all. (Hear, hear.) Another point in his favour was this. It had been suggested by their friends that they were such a rude people that they did not allow anybody to make his voice heard, if he chose to discuss a matter which was not pleasant to them. That was not the case with Mr. Hasan Imam. He had argued before him for hours when Mr. Hasan Imam was a judge of the High Court, but he had never lost his smile nor his courtesy, and he would not allow any disorderly behaviour. Another thing was the soberness of the judgment of Mr. Hasan Imam. The speaker would rather defer to his judgment than to his own, and he hoped they would ratify his election with acclamation. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was carried amid loud and prolonged cheering.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Dr. Sathaye then read out some of the large number of telegrams and letters received. Sir Rash Behari Ghose, in his telegram, said:—

"I hope and believe that under your guidance, the deliberations of the Congress will be conducted with wisdom and moderation and will show that our friends who have abstained, and who raised the cry to abstain, were mistaken."

The second was the following letter received from Dr. Subramania Iyer, which also was received with loud cheers. It was as follows:—

"In acknowledging the receipt of your telegram, whilst thanking you for your most cordial invitation, I feel compelled to deny myself the privilege of being present at the Special Congress, owing to inability to travel. Furthermore my sight is also so dim as to make it very inconvenient for me to move about," etc.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President then rose to deliver his address and was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He also delivered his address in clear tones and during his delivery the assembly repeatedly broke into cheering. His declaration that there was no material difference between those that advocated rejection of the Reform Scheme and those that advised acceptance was loudly cheered. For, he added, the common feature of both was to continue the struggle till their rights were won. The history of the Congress was a history of patient, constitutional struggle and the traditions that the of the present generation had inherited from those that founded and established the great National organisation, were of perseverance in the face of even tremendous opposition and to-day it stood acknowledged as the champion of the rights of the Indian people. Those traditions, he added, amid loud and prolonged cheering, were dear to them and they cherished them. They knew no extremists and no moderates. They knew only one cause and they had only one purpose in view. Many of the other sentiments in the speech were also loudly cheered.

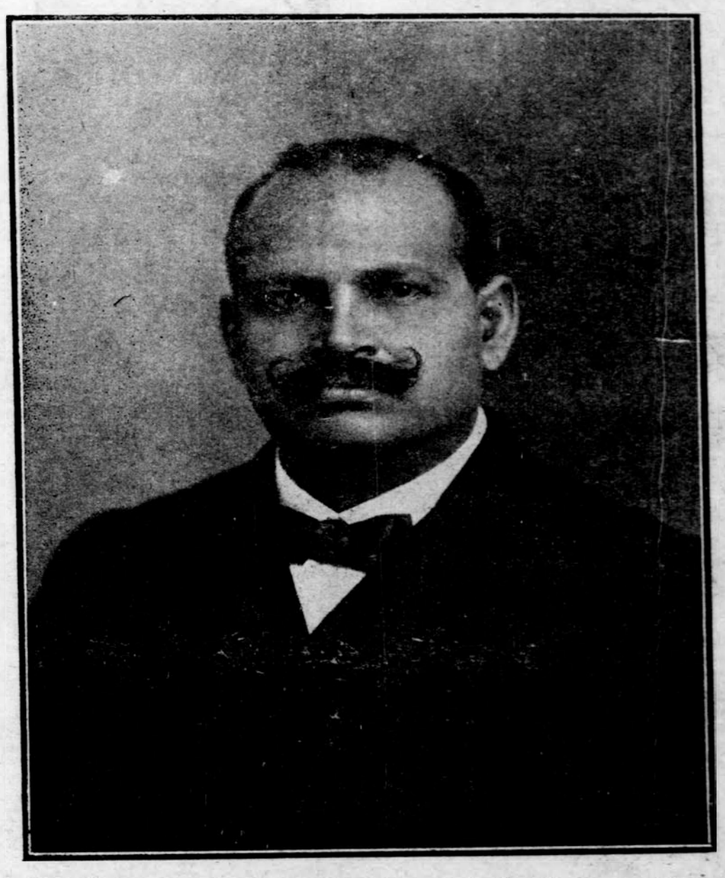
The President received an ovation on resuming his seat. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then garlanded the President amid loud cheering and shouts of "Vande Mataram."

APPOINTMENT OF SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

The Presidents then said the next work, to which they had to proceed, was to appoint the Subjects Committee, and in connection with the appointment of that Committee, he was happy to be able to announce to them that the sister institution, the Moslem League had decided, after consulting some of the leaders of the Congress, that in the Subjects Committee there should be a Conference in which the Council of the Moslem League might also be present. (Loud chers.) The Moslem League would not thereby be bound to anything that might be decided there but it would be a friendly conversation that the Congress wished to have with the Moslem League in order that the resolutions which the Congress might pass here might as far as possible be on lines similar

(Continued on page 2.)

Syed Hasan Imam.



President of the Special Session of the Congress that opened its sittings to-day at 1 p. m

Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.

Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.

(Continued from front page.)

to those which the League might pass. (Applause.) If they all agreed and if they gave him authority to give on their behalf a mandate to the Subjects-Committee, the arrangement for a Conference with the Moslem-League Council for suggestions for drafting Congress Resolutions would, he thought, at such a juncture as this, be productive of a harmonious set of resolutions which would be conducive to their interests. (Loud Cheers.) Then he would take it that this suggestion had the unanimous support of the Congress. (Renewed Cheering.)

A PETITION.

Mr. C. P. P. Ramaswamy Iyer then announced that a petition signed by about 250 members of the Reception Committee and delegates to the Special Session of the Congress including the Hon Mr. M. R. Dixit of C. P., the Hon. Mr. Upsani, Messrs. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, Narandas Purshotam, Motilal N. Dalal and others, had been received by the President requesting that the whole Congress should go into Committee.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram asked that the whole petition be read as that was not all that it contained.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer declined to read it and said that the President had ruled that the request could not be complied with as it was impossible.

The following was the petition:—

"To the President, Indian National Congress (Special Session.)

Sir,—We the undersigned Members of the Reception Committee and Delegates of the Special Session of the Congress, beg to request you kindly to consider the question of allowing the whole Congress to go into Committee to consider the Draft Proposals, or if that is not considered feasible, to provide for the enlargement of the Subjects Committee in such proportion as will give the different Congress Constituencies a chance of sending in their Representatives to the Subjects Committee. Since this is a Special Session of the Congress, summoned for a special purpose, we beg to urge that the rules framed under ordinary circumstances cannot prevent a most desirable and necessary departure from them.

If in your discretion as President, you should consider you cannot accede to the suggestion herein above submitted, we beg leave for some of the undersigned being allowed to appeal openly to the general sense of the Congress in regard to our request, before you adjourn the sitting for the meeting of the Subjects Committee.—We have the honour to be, etc."

Mr. Iyer then announced the number of delegates to be elected by each province for the Subjects-Committee. The numbers were:- Madras 14, The Andra Province 11, Bombay 20, Sindh 5, Bengal 25, the United Provinces 25, Delhi, Aimere and Merwara 5, the an additional number of 10 from Bombay, Punjab 20, the Central Provinces 12, Behar and Orissa 20, the Berars 6, Burma 5 and the province where the Congress is held.

THE HON. MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said:—

Brother and Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

On behalf of the Reception Committee of this Congress I tender you a cordial welcome. This is the thirty-third time that the Indian National Congress has met in session, and on the present occasion it has met in special session, convened for a single purpose which is a vindication and justification of this great national organisation. We are gathered here to-day under a profound sense of the gravest responsibility. In these thirty-three years of its existence the Congress has never had a weightier duty to discharge than the one that has been laid upon it at this special sitting, and you, the elect of the people, are here to decide an issue which may affect the future of our Motherland, one way or the other, for perhaps half a century.

THE CHANGE IN THE POSITION OF THE CONGRESS.

From the small nucleus of less than a hundred men who first met in this city in Christmas, 1885, the Indian National Congress has rapidly grown to be what it is to-day, a splendid *Bodhi* tree whose roots have reached down to the hearts of the nation, whose branches are the resting place of all patriotic thought, and whose shade prophetic of the peace of the future when the destiny of this Ancient Land will have been fulfilled and the nation will have come into its own in the federation of the Empire. But from the day of its coming into being down to the present the Congress has ever been in the position of a claimant. It has formulated and repeated demands, and it has year after year reaffirmed its resolutions. It has been scoffed at and held up to contempt, but it has held its course unfaltering and unresting till the 'miscroscopic minority' of Lord Dufferin has grown into the irresistible majority of Educated India with the uneducated masses ranged behind them in a serried phalanx. Yet the function that the Congress has for so many years performed has been that of knocking at the gate, iterating and reiterating the demand to be admitted into the hall of the nations and to be given a seat by their side. To use a familiar legal figure the Congress has so far and for so many years been in the position of the plaintiff and the Government has sat in the chair of the Judge holding the right of decreeing or dismissing the claim. To-day for the first time, the position has been reversed. It is the Congress, it is you, the representatives of the people, who sit in the chair of the Judge to adjudicate on the merits of the case as stated in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms prepared jointly by the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy of India. I say, therefore, that a grave responsibility rests on each of us individually and on the Congress collectively to arrive at a right decision in respect of these reforms.

PROPOSED REFORMS DUE TO THE CONGRESS.

It may be unhesitatingly asserted that this scheme of reforms, such as it is, is the outcome, to a large extent, of our own endeavours. The steadily growing pressure exerted by the Congress, the widespread and persistent agitation by other bodies that have grown out of the Congress, the strength and weight of public opinion and the constructive character of constitutional agitation have made it impossible for the legitimate demands of the country to be denied any longer with prudence, and hence the mission of Mr. Montagu to India, the preoccupations of the war notwithstanding, and the Report which we have met here in this Congress to consider. I do not say this in any spirit of exultation, for indeed the time for exultation is not yet, but merely to point out that if we are true to ourselves now and in the future as we were in the past, and realise the gravity and importance of the issue that depends on our efforts we shall proceed in the right spirit and do our duty by our country and our people.

THE SEPARATISTS.

Brother Delegates, as you are all aware, our responsibility has been very greatly increased by the decision of a few leading and other Congressmen to abstain from attending this special session of the Congress. I have no desire to utter one word of bitterness at this grave and critical juncture in the history of the Congress, but I must frankly regret this decision of some of our leaders and fellow Congressmen. They have assumed—an assumption for which I find no justification—that this special session of the Indian National Congress has been convened merely to reject the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms, that you have travelled long distances and have assembled here at considerable sacrifice for the sole purpose of denouncing the scheme by book, bell and candle, and that your deliberations will be concluded without the formulation of any constructive scheme. Now, whatever individual views may have been expressed on the proposed reforms, they are certainly not binding on the Congress, nor is there any valid reason for anticipating as inevitable any decision of the Congress. It is not as if any section of the Congress, or, for the matter of that, any section of Indian public opinion is agreed that the scheme as presented in the Report should be accepted by the country in its entirety, without challenge or qualification, or in a spirit of devout thankfulness. In no single instance has any Indian politician or patriot declared the scheme perfect or has recommended its acceptance without hesitation or question. The illustrious authors of the Report themselves have nowhere claimed that their scheme should be accepted as final. They have laid stress on the need for criticism and have invited it freely. They have even foreshadowed some of the possible objections to their scheme, which is fluid and transitional, and is not intended to crystallise and become permanent. This makes the attitude of the Separatists all the more difficult of comprehension, because there may be a fundamental and radical difference of opinion on something which is positive and final, but such a difference of opinion is wholly unjustifiable on anything tentative and transitional. After the publication of the Report the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has publicly declared that both he and Lord Chelmsford would gladly give up their scheme if a better one could be devised. In view of this fact, and the other equally important fact that there is no question of the wholesale acceptance or rejection of the Report, there would have been no difficulty in finding out a *modus vivendi* if the few absentee Congressmen had agreed to a preliminary conference for an exchange of views and a comparison of notes, instead of incontinently running away from the Congress and seeking safety in the undefined region known as Nowhere. They have forgotten the rule in the Constitution of the Congress that the minority have their rights as well as the majority. At the worst, they could dissociate themselves from the Congress if it utterly rejected the Reform Scheme. In the plenitude of their wisdom they have not waited to do so. They have dealt Jedwood justice to the Congress; they have condemned it out of hand without waiting to see what it is going to do, and they have decided to hold a conference—after this Congress has concluded its sittings. Should the unexpected happen and the Congress refuse to reject the Reform Scheme summarily, what will be the position of those who have of deliberate purpose elected to sit on the fence? May I here crave leave to quote a sentence from the speech of the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress in 1915? That sentence is itself a quotation from Buckle's "History of Civilisation":—"Men have recently begun to understand that, in politics no certain principles having yet been discovered, the first conditions of success are compromise, barter, expediency and concession." Was this wise precept borne in mind by those who have refused to attend the Congress, and have rejected all suggestions for a compromise, or even a consideration of the resolutions that may be brought forward at the Congress? The Seceders have undoubtedly followed in their own way Buckle's teaching in declining all proposals of compromise, barter, expediency and concession.

THE BURDEN OF THE CONGRESS.

Speaking for myself, I should be quite content to accept the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's criticisms of the scheme and to demand that it should be recast in the light of those criticisms. Where, then, is the line of cleavage between those who have left the Congress and those who are still loyal to it? Brother Delegates, events move in cycles and incidents, small and great, like history, repeat themselves. Speaking from this Chair, which I am not worthy to occupy, the late Sir (then Mr.) Pherozshah Meherwanji Mehta said in 1889:—"In a country so vast and varied as India, it would be impossible, it would be unnatural to expect perfect and absolute unanimity. It is no wonder that we have our halt, our lame, and our blind, and that they should hobble off to what I may call the Indian political cave of Adullam at the call of———" well, names are better not mentioned and still better forgotten. I shall not have the impertinence to suggest that the proposed Conference of a few Moderates, which will be tmed to wait upon the deliberations of the Congress, will be another cave of Adullam, but I shall respectfully venture to ask whether any Conference of Moderates or Immoderates can serve as a counterpoise to the Indian National Congress, and whether any assembly claiming to hold all the wisdom in the country can be a fulcrum of the magnitude of the Congress and exert the same leverage. We have come to the parting of the ways, but I do not see either in the near or the distant future any prospect of the two paths commingling, and running out straight and wide to the goal we re striving to reach. If some have declined to bear their share of the burden we must broaden our backs to bear the additional weight, and resume our march along the road that leads to full responsible government within the Empire.

THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

Turning from what to most of us must be a somewhat painful subject I come to the actual work before us, the call of the country and the nation that has brought you here at an unusual time, without allowing twelve months to intervene between two sessions of the Congress. This special session, however, has not been sprung as a surprise on the country, for at the time the Right Hon. Edwin S. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford were engaged in receiving addresses and granting interviews to the representatives of all shades of public opinion in India, Indian and non-Indian, it was announced that the Report issued by them on Indian Constitutional Reforms would be considered at a session of the Congress specially convened for that purpose, and that would be the only business transacted at that Congress. All parties were united as regards the special session of the Congress, and no one had the remotest suspicion that the Report itself would prove a veritable Apple of Discord. And this discord is all the more extraordinary since the apple is not a Golden Apple, and though some have nibbled at it gingerly and meticulously, I have seen no attempt anywhere to swallow it entire, and everybody wants to exchange this particular apple for another.

The genesis of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms is to be found in the Congress-League Scheme. That scheme embodies the carefully weighed and considered opinion of the whole country, and has been accepted by the thinking portion of the entire community. The two great national organisations, the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, which represent Educated India and contain the best national forces of the country, have drawn up the scheme in collaboration, and much careful and anxious thought has gone to the elaboration of the details. In order to satisfy to some extent the aspirations of the country and allay agitation any scheme of reforms that may be formulated by the highest authority must take into account the Congress-League Scheme on which the country takes its stand, and which is the first step towards the realisation of progressive responsible government in India. Chapter VII of the Report which we have met to consider is devoted to an examination of the Congress-League Scheme, some principles of which are accepted by the distinguished authors of the Report and the rest are rejected. An examination of the Report will show that the essentials of the Congress-League scheme have been rejected and only the non-essentials have been accepted.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE TEN.

In this connection I may be permitted to refer to the Note justifying and supplementing the Congress League Scheme of Reforms prepared by the Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha and nine others, and submitted to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy while the inquiry into the question of Indian Constitutional Reforms was in progress. Referring to the announcement made in the House of Commons on August 20th, 1917, by the Secretary of State for India on behalf of his Majesty's Government the Note stated:—"If the goal announced is not to be a mere pious wish but is to be treated as an end attainable within a reasonable time and to be strenuously striven for, the immediate substantial steps to be taken in that direction, at the close of the war, can scarcely fall short of the essential features of the Congress League Scheme, which contains devolution of powers, especially those relating mainly to financial matters, from the Secretary of State to the Government of India and those relating to legislative, financial and administrative matters of a provincial character from the latter to the provincial Governments so as to create statutorily autonomous Provincial units federated under the Government of India as the central authority exercising general supervision over them,—this devolution of powers being necessarily accompanied by a reform of the Legislative and Executive machinery of the Government of India and of the Provincial Governments, so as to invest,—subject, in all cases to a reasonably restricted veto of Government,—the elected representatives of the people with effective control of the administration *in so far only as domestic matters are concerned*, leaving altogether untouched the present powers of the Government of India in regard to the 'direction of the military affairs and the foreign and political relations of India, including the declaration of war, the making of peace and the entering into treaties,' as also 'in respect of military charges for the defence of the country' and 'tributes from Indian States'; that is to say, confining popular control, under proper safeguards, to matters of internal administration only, leaving unimpaired the authority of the central executive Government to hold the country in subjection and to protect it against external aggression. A careful and dispassionate consideration of League Scheme will thus show that there is nothing in them to cause alarm to those who are anxious to preserve intact the power of the Government of India to maintain law and order within, and avert aggression from without, the borders of India." If in the Report there had been an approximation to the Congress-League scheme there would have been a greater likelihood of its acceptance generally by the country. As it is the scheme adumbrated in the Report will have to be radically and materially modified before it can be made acceptable to the country.

NEED FOR FISCAL AUTONOMY.

Brother Delegates, I should be encroaching on the inaugural address of the President and your own deliberations if I were to attempt an exhaustive or elaborate review of the proposed reforms which have been sponsored by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India. At the same time, considering the important and unique nature of the object for which we have assembled here I think I may claim your indulgence for a brief expression of opinion on the scheme as set forth in the Report. It is obvious, that it has failed to satisfy the country and has proved disappointing, and if the assent of Educated India is essential to its success even as a transitional measure important modifications will be necessary. The first thing absolutely needed for even a beginning in responsible government is Fiscal Autonomy, but the scheme makes no provision for it anywhere. In a letter dated the 24th November, 1917, and addressed to the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay for being forwarded to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who was not at that time a Member of the Bombay Executive Council, laid particular stress on the urgent need of granting full fiscal autonomy to India to make it self-contained and self-reliant. After elaborating an argument for an Indian Army and Navy sufficiently powerful to prevent all apprehensions of aggression from outside India Sir Ibrahim wrote:—"It ought not to be difficult, with the unrestricted powers of her Government, to organise means to bring about the industrial development of India, which will result not only in supplying to a large extent her own requirements, but also enable her to export her manufactured goods to other countries. For this purpose full fiscal autonomy is necessary." It is necessary for all purposes if the substance and not the shadow of responsible government is to be conceded to us, but, as I have said, the scheme makes no provision for fiscal autonomy of any kind.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The authors of the scheme have chosen the province as the unit for the progressive realization of responsible government. They recommend no alteration at present in the responsibility of the Government of India to Parliament. We contend—and on this point there is no difference of opinion anywhere—that the progressive realization of responsible government must proceed in the Government of India simultaneously with the Provinces and the two must synchronise. Unless the whole fabric of the administration from the foundation to the top is informed and influenced by the new idea the isolation of the Government of India and its complete detachment from all popular influence and control will inevitably tend to make it more centralised and case-hardened, and progressively diminish its amenability to popular control in future. This tendency will be accelerated by the creation of a second Chamber, or the Council of State, which will not be a representative assembly in the sense of the Legislative Assembly, but which will hold all real power, including that of emergency legislation, which will be passed without reference to the Legislative Assembly and will be merely reported to it as an accomplished fact. The Legislative Assembly would be reduced very much to the position of what the Canada Assembly was when the Earl of Durham was commissioned to report on it. The Legislative Assembly of the proposed scheme will be reduced to a state of impotence more marked than the present Legislative Council.

THE PROVINCES.

In the provinces also the Legislative Councils will be shorn of real power by the provision made for Grand Committees in which the Government will have a majority and which will practically have the same status and powers as the Council of State in the Government of India. A Bill passed in Grand Committee will run the gauntlet of the Legislative Council unchallenged since no amendment may be made except on the motion of a member of the Executive Council will have no power to reject a Bill passed in Grand Committee. In fact every proposed reform is hedged round with so many safeguards that it looks as if a system of barbed wire fencing had been set up to keep out an interloper or an enemy.

DISTRUST OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Montagu has publicly denied that distrust of the people of India has inspired the Report. We must accept his disclaimer, but if that is so, part of the Report should never have been written. As it is, the Report is full of distrust of the people of India. In Chapter VI. of the Report are collected and ennumerated all the familiar and oft-repeated shibboleths of those who are opposed to the legitimate aspirations of the people of this country. The cumulative effect of all this is to make out a case against the granting of responsible government to India. Considerable stress is laid on the poverty ignorance and helplessness of the people of India. Prominent attention is drawn to the cleavages of religion, race and caste. After emphasiziag the difficulties and complexities of the problem facing them the authors of the Report expressly declare that a great majority of the people do not ask for responsible government, and are not yet fit for it. No wonder therefore that the proposed first step towards responsible government instead of being firm and bold is feeble and faltering, while along the path of progress there are a number of pitfalls which it will be difficult for us to escape. Not only is the beginning of responsible government confined to the Provinces, but it is distinctly stated, to guard against any possible misunderstanding, that the proposal for the appointment of a Commission does not imply that complete responsible government in the Provinces will have been established by that time. As regards the Government of India there is not the faintest suggestion of a beginning of responsible government, and the authors of the Report make no mention of the possibility of making that Government amenable to popular control in the enumeration of the functions of the Commission to be appointed ten years after the first meeting of the new legislative bodies. In these circumstances, he must be a very bold prophet who could venture to fix the approximate or probable date when full responsible government will be granted to India under the proposed scheme of reforms. In fact, the distinguished authors of the Report themselves have not given the remotest indication of any time-limit for the attainment of complete responsible Government in India. Is India prepared to accept this scheme, without revision and modification, as the first substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible government?

MODIFICATIONS.

Passed through the alembic of public opinion the proposed reform scheme will have to shed several ingredients if it is to form a basis of mutual trust and co-operation between the Government and the people. Full responsible government must be given to advanced provinces at the outset; in other provinces reserved subjects should be as few as possible and provision must be made for their automatic transfer within a period of, say, five years. A substantial beginning of responsible government must be made in the Government of India at once, and that Government should come within the purview of the periodic commissions appointed by the approval of Parliament, at intervals of less than ten years. A time limit must be fixed for granting full responsible government to India and that limit should not exceed fifteen to twenty years. Full fiscal freedom must be given to India at once. If these and other alterations that will doubtless be suggested by the Congress are accepted by the Government a substantial step will have been taken towards the progressive realization of responsible government in India.

THE WORLD WAR.

In concluding their Report the Right Hon. Edwin S. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have referred to the world-war and have rightly said 'it is upon the battle fields of France and not in Delhi or Whitehall that the ultimate decision of India's future will be taken.' The struggle in the West is a travail of the world, the Creation-old conflict between Light and Darkness, the ordeal of blood and fire for every nation, great and small, to live and to be free. The issue of this long-drawn and deadliest of campaigns is the submergence or emergence of Liberty. If the Central Powers were to prevail Liberty would vanish and the whole world would be in one red ruin blent. But Freedom's battle, though baffled oft, is ever won. Brother Delegates, the longest lane has a turning and the highest tide has an ebb. There is reason to think that the prayer of the whole civilised world has been heard, and the tide of the battle has definitely turned. Marshal Foch, the greatest soldier living, has justified his selection as Generalissimo of the Allied Armies and his brilliant strategy is steadily driving back the Germans all along the Western front. We may take it that the German offensive has been spent and will not be resumed, and with the steady influx of the heroic American troops the war will soon enter on its last phase, and the world will finally emerge from it, bleeding and battered, but free—freed from the blood-sucking tentacles of the octopus of Prussian Militarism.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen, I call upon you now to ratify the election of the President, who has been already elected to preside over your deliberations by the unanimous vote of the All-India Congress Committee.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Hasan Imam said:—

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.

With history looking on us, our labors to-day may well strike sympathy in the hearts of those who have the refinement to feel the agony of a race that, conscious of its rights, is struggling to realize them. The struggle is arduous, every step of it is laborious, but our purpose is firm and our courage is enduring. We are earnest and we mean to achieve our object, and it is at such a moment that you have called me to a duty that is most responsible, most onerous. I would not be human if I not feel the honor you have chosen to confer on me—the greatest that you had in your gift—and I would be less than human if I did not express to you my deep sense of gratitude for the high privilege so generously conferred. But while I am expressing to you my gratitude, I am not, I fear, quite unselfish in my acknowledgment, for to be thankful for a favour is to lay out for another. I have much indulgence to ask of you to overlook my deficiencies and to assist me in conducting the proceedings of this great Congress of a nation struggling for freedom, to a successful end. This Special Session of the Congress is of exceptional importance and therefore of exceptional difficulty. Our task is burdensome for we have to discuss the propsed constitutional reforms as emanating from a Secretary of State and a Viceroy who, at least in their declarations, have not been wanting in a spirit of sympathy towards Indian demands. Their frank acknowledgment of the justice of our claim to equal civic rights with the rest of the British Empire lends to their proposals a sincerity, which it is difficult to question. But in a matter so grave as the laying of the foundation of our constitutional structure the duty of analysing and sifting the proposals outweighs all considerations of mere courtliness or thanksgiving. While acknowledging the high purpose of the British Cabinet in directing an investigation into the present Indian situation and in desiring to find a solution thereof and while rendering the fullest tribute of praise to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford for the single-mindedness with which they have collaborated in formulating their proposals, we yet, as the persons most affected, have to examine the proposals on their merits. Reading their joint Report it will strike any observer that in the first portion of it—which I regard as a historical survey of events leading to the present situation—the illustrious authors have by their declarations, furnished strength to our demand for that charter of which we have been fighting for the third of a century through the Congress, in spite of much discouragement, at times attended with unseemly and indecent ridicule. When we read in the Report a passage such as this:. "We must remember too that the educated Indian has come to the front by hard work: he has seized the education which we offered him because he first saw its advantages; and it is he who has advocated and worked for political progress. All this stands to his credit. For the last thirty years he has developed in his Congress and latterly in the Muslim League, free popular convocations which express his ideals. We owe him sympathy because he has conceived and pursued the idea of managing his affairs, an aim which no Englishman can fail to respect," our memory naturally goes back to the contemptuous phrase of Lord Dufferin's "microscopic minority," used in reference to the Congress when that noble Marquis was not in a mood to accord to educated Indians a recognition. Time has justified us and to-day we stand on the principles of our demand where we did thirty-three years back.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF OUR DEMANDS.

The announcement of the 20th August, 1917, declaring the policy of his Majesty's Government certifies to the correctness of our demand and that our claim was not prematurely conceived is indirectly acknowledged in the Report in the following noteworthy passage: "It is no longer sufficient to administer India; it is necessary also to satisfy her political aspirations; and because we were all too slow in taking cognisance of the changes that were occurring the task is all the heavier because there is lee-way to make up." The Report is full of generous acknowledgments of our claim and if acknowledgments alone could not merely gratify but satisfy us the need for us to meet in this Congress would not exist. It is when we come to the proposals themselves that disappointment meets us. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy, it has to be admitted have made their proposals with a genuine desire to ultimately secure for us the right of governing ourselves and determining our own future, but the proposals in themselves seem to be afraid of themselves and do not comprise any such real measure of reform as we had a right to expect. We realize the difficulty of their delicate task, placed as they have been between conflicting bureaucratic and Indian interests. The deficiencies of the proposals appear to me to be due not to any intention on their part to withhold from us what we should have, but to a spirit of compromise to secure the support of the bureaucrats. It, therefore, behoves us to consider the proposals in a spirit of sympathy and not of mere carping criticism. Now our criterion is the Congress-League Scheme and, if the proposals lack the essentials of that, we should with all the emphasis that we can command, make our protest; but we must guard against a hasty rejection of the proposals. Opinion in the country is more or less divided on the subject of the acceptance or the rejection of the proposals. There is a small section of political thinkers that advocates a rejection of the proposals. I treat their views with respect, for their attitude of mind is based upon the political sagacity of not allowing a consent decree to be passed against them and upon the political philosophy that national rights have to be won and not merely to be received as gifts. Underlying their principle of rejection is the desire to continue the struggle for freedom and every one will admit that the severer the struggle the greater the vigor of the race. On the other hand there is another class of our political thinkers that stands for the acceptance of the proposals with the proviso that we must go on asking for more. The country, however, is agreed that the proposals, as they stand, certainly do not embody the essentials of our demand and are not calculated to satisfy our just aspirations. If you will permit me to point out, there seems to me no material difference between those that advocate rejection and those that advise acceptance, for the common feature of both is to continue the struggle till our rights are won. In politics as in war, not combat but victory is the object to be pursued and where ground is yielded, not to take it would be to abandon what you have won. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy in their Report have earnestly exhorted us to put our heads together in constructive statesmanship and I have no doubt that at this crucial juncture in our political history we shall preserve that deliberative calm which is necessary for the building of a great project.

The proposals have placed us under a great disappointment for, though the essentials of our demand are acknowledged in theory, they have not been conceded in substance. Under disappointment our mind would naturally be prone to be occupied with the evil that disquiets it, but true wisdom lies in calmly finding out the means to remove the evil. The history of our Congress is a history of patient constitutional struggle. The traditions that we of the present generation have inherited from those that founded and established this great national organisation are of perseverance in the face of even tremendous opposition and to-day it stands acknowledged as the champion of the rights of the Indian people. Those traditions are dear to us and we cherish them. We know no extremists and we know no moderates, names that have been devised by "our enemies" to divide us. We know only one cause and we have only one purpose in view. Our demand is the demand of a United India and so long as our rights are denied to us we shall continue the struggle,

"Unchained in soul—though manacled in limb—
"Unwarped by prejudice—unawed by wrong,
"Friends to the weak and fearless of the strong."

DECLARATION OF AUG. 20TH.

Coming now to a discussion of the details of the reforms our attention must be first directed to the terms of the declaration of policy as announced on the 20th August last year. That declaration lays down the policy to be:—

(1) "The increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration."

(2) "The gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Towards the fulfilment of the above policy the decision is stated in the announcement, "that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible." The Secretary of State in making the announcement stated that "progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages." He further explained that "the British Government and the Government of India on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and

(Continued on page 3.)

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 2.)

advancement of the Indian peoples, must be judges of the time and measure of each advance." The policy as enunciated is a pledge to the Indian people that they shall be raised from their present abject position to one of dignity and honour as a nation, and it is worthy of the freedom-loving British race. But it is when we examine the cautious qualifying phrases of the Secretary of State that we come to suspect the length of time that we may have to wait before there is fruition of that policy. The successive stages may be distant stages as the Reform proposals clearly demonstrate and "the time and measure of each advance" may prove illusory, dependent as it is declared to be on the "extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their (Indian people's) sense of responsibility." The decision that substantial steps in the direction of the policy should be taken as soon as possible brought the Secretary of State to us, but where do we find the "substantial steps" in the proposals? I shall now venture to place before you, as briefly as I can, my estimate of the proposed reforms.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Imperial Legislative Council is to be replaced by (1) a Legislative Assembly of India consisting of about hundred members and (2) by a Council of State consisting of about fifty members. The Legislative Assembly is to have an elected majority of two-thirds of its total strength, but the Assembly is to have no power and must remain content with exercising that shadowy stuff, "Influence." To render that ineffectual a Council of State has been designed. It is to have a large majority of official and nominated members and it will be the supreme legislative authority for India on all crucial questions and the revising authority upon all Indian legislation. It will have the right to over-rule all the work of the Legislative Assembly in the matter of legislation, budget allotment and financial proposals, and even pass them at the bidding of the Governor-General over the head of the Legislative Assembly. There is no element of popular will in this, nor is the pretence made that there is any. Apart from the objection that the people's representatives in the Legislative Assembly will be over-ridden by a body of men not representative of the people the mischief of the proposal is accentuated by according to the members of the Council of State the status of a class by themselves. I see in that the danger of a division of our people, the formation of a new caste. This will no doubt further strengthen the already existing arbitrary powers of the Government of India and, considering that it is proposed that British control over the Government of India should be relaxed, the danger of reckless irresponsibility in the Central Government will be enhanced. Our demand is for the amenability of Provincial and Central Governments alike to the people's wishes, but instead we are being given a Central Government more autocratic than ever. The joint Report admits that the bureaucratic system that has prevailed hitherto is no more suited to our needs, but the second Chamber that is proposed and which is to have the decisive voice is to consist of bureaucrats and their nominees with a powerless minority of elected members. It would be, to my mind, the perpetuation of the bureaucratic rule that we have been striving to remove. We cannot give our willing assent to a packed second Chamber created to render inoperative what the people's representatives decide. The proposal is reactionary in its character and by no manner of means can it be described as a reform intended to increase popular control. The creation of such a second Chamber is a confession of the distrust of the people—a distrust that is visible in the proposals as a whole.

Describing the legislative procedure the nervousness of the authors of the Report is made manifest. I quote from the Report. "A Government Bill will ordinarily be introduced and carried through all the usual stages in the Legislative Assembly. It will then go, in the ordinary course, to the Council of State and if there amended in any way which the Assembly is not willing to accept; it will be submitted to a joint session of both the Houses by whose decision its ultimate fate will be decided. This will be the ordinary course of legislation. But it might well happen that amendments made by the Council of State were such as to be essential in the view of the Government if the purpose with which the Bill was originally introduced was to be achieved, and in this case the Governor-General-in-Council would certify that the amendments were essential to the interests of peace, order or good government. The Assembly would then not have power to reject or modify these amendments nor would they lie open to revision in a joint session." Not content with this the Report proceeds:—"Further, there may be cases when the consideration of a measure by both chambers would take too long if the emergency which called for the measure is to be met. Such a contingency should rarely arise; but we advise that in cases of emergency so certified by the Governor-General-in-Council, it should be open to the Government to introduce a Bill in the Council of State, and upon its being passed there merely report it to the Assembly." Similar, but even more cautious safeguards are provided for non-official members' bills. These extraordinary provisions to protect the Government against the people's representatives are particularly noteworthy when we find provided for the Government of India the power of making Ordinances for emergent purposes. Reading the proposals contained in Chapter IX of the Report dealing with the so-called reforms in the Government of India, the impression is left on the mind of the reader, that the Central Government had been in the past the object of much tyranny and oppression by the people and special measures were needed to protect that Government. It is difficult to estimate the political reasons that have induced the illustrious authors of the Report to treat the Government of India and the people of India as two combatants constantly pulling in opposite directions—the Government of India being always right and the people of India always wrong. The ideal that we have always set before us is that the Government of India should be so constituted that that Government should be the Government of the people. So long as these extraordinary safeguards are devised and exist, it would be but natural for us to feel that those that carry on the Government are removed from us and as human beings, subject to human failings, will subordinate the people's interest to theirs. No one can conceal the facts that the interests of the bureaucrat, whatever his services may have been, have been widely different from the interests of the people and if the same bureaucrat is to shape the destinies of India, even at this juncture, the reason for the special safeguard is obvious. The cardinal principle of our demand is that Indian interests are not any more to be subservient to the interests of others and if the proposed reforms are intended to restore to us what we have lost then the reformation of the Government of India should not be and must not be on the lines of the proposals but on those that would secure to the people at least an effective voice in the governance of the country. The Congress-League Scheme has been discarded as unworkable in practice. It may not be artistic in its features, it may have the defects of inexperience of actual administration it may even appear to be crude in form. But we do not attach ourselves to the externals of the scheme but to the true spirit of it. We insist on the essentials being left untouched, we demand their incorporation in the reforms that may hereafter be ultimately decided on.

The proposal that in the Council of State the Ruling Princes should be associated with the Government of India for the purpose of deliberation on matters of what have been vaguely described 'common concern', is neither happy for us nor happy for them. By the very nature of their relations with the Suzerain Power the Princes are in a state of subordination to the Governor-General as representing the King-Emperor. Their task in their own principalities is difficult enough and it will only add to their burden to be invited to take part in the Council of State in British India. Then again there may be complications hereafter if the pledge of full responsible Government to us comes to be fulfilled, as we hope and trust it will be in the near future. The Council of State with its present proposed constitution spells to me the dread that the Government of India will at no time entertain a popular Assembly whose voice will be listened to, for if that were to be so the introduction of the Princes into the Council of State would be incompatible with their sovereign rights. Supposing that at a future date the Council of State becomes a representative body of British Indians, would it suit the Princes to descend from their high state to seats in a people's assembly and would it suit us to have them in our midst? What is the special need of the presence of the Princes in the Council of State? Is not that Council, if established, strong enough, even without them, to protect the Government of India against the people?

Dealing with fiscal legislation we are frankly told that the budget will be introduced in the Legislative Assembly but the Assembly will not vote it. Resolutions upon budget matters, as indeed upon all other questions, will continue to be merely advisory in character and will stand on record as the considered opinion of the Assembly. This clearly is no advance upon the existing system. It no doubt is consistent with the safety of the constitution of the Government of India as proposed, but our protest is against such a constitution and our protest is against a budget that has not received the sanction of the people's representatives. It is certainly not in the direction of the Government of India that the illustrious authors of the Report propose to apply their considered opinion that "because we were all too slow in taking cognizance of the changes that were occurring the task is all the heavier because there is lee-way to make up."

"The distrust of the people is further made manifest when the introduction of the Indian element into the Executive Council of the Governor-General is limited to but two. Our demand has been that at least half the number of the Executive Councillors should be Indians. In the proposals, while recommending the appointment of a second Indian member, the illustrious authors of the Report say that they do not think it necessary to argue the expediency of enabling the wishes of India to be further represented in the cabinet of the country. The reason of this illiberality is not explained and we are left to judge for ourselves. It is admitted that the presence of an Indian Member in the Executive Council has proved of value in enabling the Government to have first-hand acquaintance with Indian opinion. Lord Morley's policy of appointing an Indian member to the Executive Council created a feeling of assurance amongst the people that at last the Government's attitude was to hear, if not to listen to, the people. Our claim to a larger increase in the Indian element of the Executive Council is based not merely on our just rights but also on the efficient and loyal performance by the Indian Members of their duties. I appreciate that the numerical strength of the Executive Council under the new constitution has not been disclosed and it may be that the existing number may, with changed conditions, be reduced, in which event the two Indian members as proposed, will constitute a much larger proportion of the Indian element in the Executive Council than is the one Indian member in a Council of eight as at present. Judged by comparison even an illiberal increase of the Indian element in the Executive Council will mark a stage in India's political development. But is that enough? We want a declaration of the proportion and that proportion to be half, as that will give us in some degree an assurance of the intentions of the Government regarding the establishment of responsible Government in this country. We are now no more content with promises. The illustrious authors of the Report themselves remark that "there is a belief abroad that assurances given in public pronouncements of policy are sometimes not fulfilled." I would say, not "sometimes" but "seldom" fulfilled. The Morley-Minto Reforms were hailed by the whole country as ushering in a new era of political progress, but when they were brought into actual operation the bureaucratic framers of the rules and regulations succeeded in nullifying the liberal policy of Lords Morley and Minto. After our sad experience of the Reforms of 1909 our faith in promises and pledges stands much shaken to-day. Just as we are told to realize that India's political future is not to be won merely by fine phrases, so we ought to make it clear to Government that a whole fifth of the human race cannot be kept loyal to foreign rule by mere promises. The days of fine phrases and hollow promises have equally passed and if we are to be kept within the great British Empire, our confidence must be won, our affection must be secured. To the Secretary of State and the Viceroy we are grateful for the genuine desire their Report demonstrates for the political progress of our country, but to be perfectly frank, we are not without just apprehensions that in much of their work their good intention will be frustrated by those to whom the carrying out of the policy will be entrusted in this country and it is for this reason that our demand for the Indian element in the Governor-General's Executive Council must be insistent on being half of the total strength.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

In regard to the Provincial Governments we are more liberally treated than in the Government of India. The proposals start with two postulates:—

(1) Complete responsibility for the Government cannot be given without inviting a break-down.

(2) Some responsibility must be given at once if the scheme stated in the proposals is to have any value.

These governing conditions are to be satisfied by a bifurcation of the functions of the Provincial Government into two branches, viz., one subject to popular control and the other in official hands. The subjects of popular control are to be called "Transferred Subjects" and those in the hands of the officials are to be designated "Reserved Subjects." It follows, of course, from the above division that the Executive Government must also consist of two parts. The proposal is that one part is to comprise the head of the Province who will be known as Governor and an Executive Council of two members, and the other is to consist of a Minister or Ministers, according to the number and importance of the Transferred Subjects, chosen by the Governor from amongst the elected members of the Legislative Council. It is gratifying to observe that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy have noticed the unreality that characterizes the existing Councils, the cause of which they ascribe to the system of indirect elections. They consider that that indirect system should be swept away to give place to direct election on a broad franchise. We welcome this real step towards reform but it is right to point out that the unreality of the existing Councils has not been due so much to the indirect system as to the rules framed under which the members of the Councils were permitted to work. When the Reforms of 1909 were inaugurated the defects of the indirect system were pointed out but we were told then, as we have been told so many times in regard to all progressive demands, that the country was not fit for any better. While the indirect system was deliberately introduced rules were also so framed as to reduce the usefulness of the members to zero. Now it is proposed that there shall be in each province all enlarged Legislative Councils differing in size and composition from province to province, with a substantial elected majority, elected by direct election on a broad franchise with such communal and special representation as may be necessary. The members' right to ask supplementary questions and to move resolutions is enlarged and concession is made that the resolutions on the budget, except in so far as they trench on the Reserved Subjects; may be binding. So long as certain subjects remain reserved the policy of keeping them unaffected by the popular wish is in keeping with the principle on which the Central Government is to be based. It has, therefore, been found necessary in regard to the Reserved Subjects to institute a Grand Committee within the Provincial Legislative Council to serve the purposes for which the Council of State, is designed in the Central Government. The illustrious authors of the Report say:—"For the purpose of enabling the Provincial Government to get through its legislation on Reserved Subjects, we propose that the head of the Government should have power to certify that a Bill dealing with a Reserved Subject is a measure essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the peace or transquillity of the province or of any part thereof or for the discharge of his responsibility for the Reserved Subjects." The effect of such a certificate will be that, if no reference to the Central Government is made for their decision, the certified Bill will be automatically referred to a Grand Committee of the Council. Similar procedure is proposed for controlling non-official Bills, amendments and clauses. The Grand Committee is to forty to fifty per cent. of the total strength of the Council and comprise members partly elected to it by the elected members and partly nominated to it by the Governor who will have the power to nominate a bare majority, exclusive of himself. Of the members, so nominated, two-thirds may be officials. The procedure laid down for the passage of a certified Bill is through the Grand Committee and it seems to me that the Legislative Council has but a nominal place in it. Here again is the same spirit of distrust of the people as in the Constitution of the Central Government though it has to be acknowledged that it is not so manifest. Talking of the politically-minded Indian the Report says:—"He has made a skilful and on the whole a moderate use of the opportunities which we have given him in the Legislative Councils of influencing Government and affecting the course of public business, and of recent years he has by his speeches and in the press done much to spread the idea of a united and self-respecting India amongst thousands who had no such conception in their minds." If that is so, then may we not ask to be a little more trusted in these great reforms? I am alive to this that in the provincial administration a considerable advance upon the existing system is proposed and I believe that if the proposals are carried into effect the journey to self-government in provincial matters will be sure, though long. No one amongst us wishes a breakdown and we would, as the party most interested, be ourselves most anxious to see the success of the reforms that promise us the Pagan view of the Promised Land. It is not impatience in us, it is not any desire to force the pace, that makes us ask for greater rights and, therefore, greater duties in provincial administration. Our submission is that greater responsibility should be cast on us to that our training towards self-government may be the earlier commenced in that proportion which may correspond to the magnitude of the work before us. No one can question the true objective of the Report. The realization of responsible Government in provincial administration is the anxious care of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, but towards the attainment of that end are their proposals not lacking in bold courage?

THE RULE OF THE "STRONG MAN."

After all, our past does not justify so many safeguards in the reforms. These same safeguards in the hands of a "strong man" may be turned into effective weapons for the destruction of the reforms themselves. It is true that periodic Commissions are suggested for the purpose of re-surveying the political situation in India and of re-adjusting the machinery to the new requirements from time to time and no doubt it would be within the province of the Commissions to investigate into the course of constitutional development in the counutry and a "strong man" will have the fear of his acts being examined and judgment passed thereon by a Commission that would derive its authority from Parliament itself. But it has to be borne in mind that these Commissions will be at distant intervals and however much credit one may be disposed to give to them for their anxiety to make a thorough investigation, the lapses of the "strong man" are bound to escape scrutiny when time has dulled the directness of perception. Without referring to any particular "strong man", we naturally get apprehensive when we find an administrator of a province indulging in wholesale denunciation of the politically-minded Indians, as men engaged in sowing distrust and in propagating vile propaganda. The latest pronouncement of one such "strong man" is that such of us, as ask why these restrictions, reservations, safeguards, this machinery for saving the authority of the Government and why this distrust, are those that spend their time in spreading sinister influence over the people and he explains that it is not the mistrust of the people but the distrust of the sinister influence of those whom he calls the Extremists that renders it necessary to include in the new constitution safeguards, restrictions and reservations. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford may well piteously cry: "Save us from our friends." Throughout the Report on the reforms no such suggestion for the distrust has been expressed by its illustrious authors and whatever distrust that is noticeable could be ascribed to cautious steps being warranted by the want of experience of the Indian people in matters administrative; but this commentator on the Report, if his exposition be correct, rouses us to a just resentment. This same "strong man" talks of an unbridled and defamatory press when he of all persons ought to know that the press legislation in India, of all measures, has been the most destructive of legitimate public criticism and has secured for the "strong man," as also even for the milder bureaucrat, an unimpeded passage to the fulfilment of his arbitrary will. It is such "strong men"—and this unfortunate land has many of this breed—against whom we, the people, require special measures of protection.

RESERVED SUBJECTS.

In the Reserved Subjects are included the important heads coming under maintenance of law and order, Civil Justice, Land Revenue, Industrial matters, business concerns and the like. The subjects proposed to be transferred to popular control are as numerous as those of the Reserved class. I believe that the transferred subjects will afford to us sufficient opportunities of administrative training in the first few years to enable us to qualify ourselves for the transference of all the subjects to popular control. The objection to the scheme, as a whole, lies, however, in the proposal that at the end of a period of five years the Reserved Subjects are not to come automatically under popular control but it will be open to the Central Government to hear applications from either the Provincial Government or the Provincial Council for the modification of the Reserved and the Transferred subject lists of the province and it will be upon the recommendation of the Central Government that the Secretary of State is to approve the transfer of further subjects. While this method of devolution of power has the merit of providing the incentive to the peoples' representatives for earnest and statesmanlike discharge of their duties, it has the demerit of withdrawing the stimulus that they would have, if they were now assured that at the end of five years the responsibility of the entire provincial administration would devolve upon them. In the language of the Report itself, advance can only come through previous failures and exercise of responsibility calls forth the capacity for it.

The financial arrangement provided for effecting the administration of the two branches of the Government appears to me to be exceedingly unsatisfactory. The first charge on provincial revenues will be the contribution to the Central Government and and after that the Reserved Subjects will have priority in the matter of supply; the residue, after meeting the above charges, will be available to the Ministers for the purposes of the Transferred Subjects. The provision is made that if such residue is insufficient for their requirements the Ministers can suggest additional taxation within the schedule of permissible provincial taxation or outside the schedule by obtaining the sanction of the Government of India. The question of any fresh taxation will be decided by the Governor and the Ministers and the Executive Government as a whole will not bear the responsibility for the proposal. Considering that the Governor is not expected to refuse, ordinarily, assent to the proposals of the Ministers, it is apparent that the responsibility of a fresh taxation will in effect rest upon the Ministers. It is admitted that the new developments which are to be anticipated will necessitate fresh taxation. Thus it comes to this that the odium, which is inseparable from a new levy, is to be borne by the Ministers alone, the sequel to which may be the engendering of a repugnance in the people against popular Government. The responsibility for administering Transferred Subjects will be the Minister's, while the power of deciding what part of the revenue shall be allotted for the discharge of that responsibility will be retained in official hands! The Legislative Council under the proposed constitution will be bound to submit to the proposals of the Governor-in-Council with regard to expenditure on Reserved Subjects and it is more than likely that the reaction of their disability in the matter of the Reserved Subjects will operate prejudicially on the Minister's proposals for new taxations for Transferred Subjects. The proposed arrangement, it strikes me, is unfair. It is giving to the popular side of the Government an unsatisfactory start. The collective responsibility of the Executive Government in matters of fresh taxation is necessary for the success of the reforms. The obvious defects of the system proposed are so many that I think it is our duty to insist upon modifications that may insure to the Transferred Subjects a fairer and a more equitable treatment. It is worthy of note here that of the departments proposed to be transferred to popular control several are of vital importance to the progress of the country and they have been the most starved under official regime. The duty of constructing them and developing them will devolve upon the people's representatives but without sufficient provision for them. The subjects of Education and Sanitation, involving as they do the building up of healthy mind and healthy body in the people are of supreme importance as upon them will rest the creation of healthy electorates. If the franchise, on which responsible Government is to be based, is to be broad and extensive, due provision has to be made from now to secure its expansiveness as time grows, and towards that end it will not do to treat those two subjects with stint.

MINISTERS.

As regards the appointment of Ministers the Governor is to exercise his choice from among the elected members of the Legislative Council. They are to hold office for the lifetime of the Legislative Council. They will be members of the Executive Government but not of the Executive Council. The portfolios dealing with the transferred subjects are to be committed to them and in respect of those subjects they with the Governor will form the administration. No provision is made for the Ministers to resign if they lose the confidence of the House. Our proposal that Indian members of the Executive Government should be elected by the Council has been based on our experience that Government have in the past chosen men not because they were sound but because they were, according to bureaucratic view, safe. This has been noticed by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in their observation: "We are aware that in the past the nominations made to the executives have not always given satisfaction. There has been a disposition to regard the men appointed as chosen because they are safe and not likely to give Government trouble; and if legislature and executive are to work smoothly together, it is, we agree, necessary to make appointments which command confidence and insure efficiency and ability." The election of Ministers is disapproved but no injunction is laid that the nominations should be of persons who had the confidence of the Legislative Council. The justification for our proposal of election lay in our apprehension arising out of bureaucratic methods. If we can be assured that really capable men will be chosen for appointment as colleagues of the Governor our scheme of elected members of the Executive will not require to be pressed for our demand is for capable men only. Our objection, however, to the irremovability of Ministers stands. It has been stated that it is not contemplated that from the outset the Governor should occupy the position of a purely constitutional Governor bound to accept the decisions of his Ministers. That may be so, but in that proposal I do not see any justification to give to the Ministers a place above the will of the representatives of the people. What we have to guard against is a too ready submission on the part of the Ministers to the wishes of the Governor. Under the constitution proposed the Governor will occupy a predominant position, and if at any time he chooses to disapprove of a measure he should be made to take the responsibility of refusing his assent instead of securing by methods of powerful suasion the acquiescence of Ministers. The scheme if carried into effect will be demoralizing for the Ministers themselves. Some method should be devised whereby the responsibility of the Ministers to the representatives of the people should not be diminished while their harmonious co-operation with the Governor may be maintained. I suggest that it be made incumbent upon every Minister on his appointment to seek re-election, failing which his appointment will automatically cease to operate. A further condition of his office should be that he should continue to enjoy the confidence of the House. Should the House, as a body, express its want of confidence in him he must resign his office as a matter of course. This suggestion that I make does not in any way reduce the position of the Governor, nor his powers under the proposed constitution.

Dealing with the subject of Ministers I must refer to their exclusion from the Executive Council. While they are permitted a place in the Executive Government they are not wanted in the Executive Council. The reason of such exclusion seems to be their unconcern with the Reserved Subjects. Here again the distrust of the people in the proposed reforms raises its venomous head. Ample safeguards for the protection of the Reserved Subjects have been provided and the hands of the Governor have been more than strengthened by restrictions and reservations. I realize that the inclusion of the Ministers in the Executive Council is not free from danger to popular aspirations as such inclusion is more likely, than not, to create a natural bias in the mind of the Governor to choose a safe man as his Minister, but I would sooner take that risk and have the Ministers within the Executive Council than out of it. Whatever the underlying policy of two compartments of the Government may be and whatever its justification, I am decidedly of the view that a total unconcern of the Ministers in the Reserved Subjects is not desirable, for the objective being the ultimate realization of responsible Government, the association of Ministers in some form or other with the administration of the Reserved Subjects will the better prepare them, for the ultimate devolution of power on the people. If expediency does not permit that they should have an effective voice in the Executive Council they should at least be given a place therein of more or less advisory character, as additional members. The constitution as proposed is open to the very serious objection that until actual transference takes place the people's representatives will have but little touch with subjects of the Reserved class; while at some future date, and let us hope not a distant date, it is they that will be asked to assume charge of the administration of those subjects. Another point in connection with the subject of Ministers is that of their dignity in the Executive Government. The Report says that the illustrious authors of it do not make any recommendation in regard to Ministers' emoluments. This gives a faint idea that their salary may not be on the same scale as that of members of the Executive Council. I am not one to advocate expensive machinery of administration but when it comes to a distinction arising between Ministers of the people and Ministers not of the people I would sink all considerations of financial economy and insist on the Ministers enjoying the same salary as Members of the Executive Council. I consider it as affecting their dignity but if economy has to be effected it must be effected by reducing the salary of the Members of the Executive Council to the level of the salary that may be proposed for Ministers. In this connection I may be pardoned for referring to what will appear to be trivial, but my excuse is that the illustrious authors of the Report have concerned themselves with details of the honorific designation of members of the several legislative bodies. At present the advent of a Member of an Executive Council, whether Provincial or Imperial, is attended with a noisy salute of guns that does no one any good. It is merely reminiscent of the age of vanity in which the bureaucrat lived and thrived. The days of catching the imagination of Indians by noise and din are passed and we have now learnt to appraise the value and worth of men by their work and not by their tinselled trappings. Let these salutes be discontinued and powder saved from unmeaning waste.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

The proposal to appoint additional members of the Executive Council, if the Governor chooses, does not seem to me to be open to any serious objection as no portfolio is to be assigned to them and their functions will be merely consultative and advisory. So long as the additional members continue to discharge the functions of their substantive appointments and draw merely the pay attached to those appointments, and no burden of additional expenditure is thrown on the Province, the proposal may be regarded as harmless. In respect of the Indian member of the Executive Council he is not to be elected, nor is the field of choice limited to the Legislative Council. The Governor will be free to recommend whom he wishes and to take into consideration the names of persons who have won distinctions whether in the Legislative Council or any other field. I admit that if the Governor is sympathetic and broadminded and works with a view to the ultimate realization of responsible Government, chances are that his Indian nominee for the Executive Council will be a person acceptable to the people, but the satisfactoriness of a nomination becomes conditioned on the tendencies of an individual and the fear may well be entertained that with the varying temperaments of individual Governors the search for a safe man may become common. Our proposal for the election of Indian Executive Councillors is no doubt open to certain objections, but in the existing state of things if the Indian people are to be assured that the Indian element in the Executive Council will be truly Indian in aspiration there seems to be no other method but that of election whereby such an assurance can be given. It may be said that an Indian Executive Councillor holding his office by election may not work as harmoniously with his colleagues as one who holds his office by nomination. As we have not suggested that the elected Indian member should be removeable at the will of the Legislative Council and his appointment being permanent for five years there is no reason to apprehend that he will indulge in unwarranted friction with his colleagues. What we want is that the Indian member in the Provincial Executive Council should be one to possess courage to present the Indian view of a question faithfully. If the nominations, in the past, in the Provincial Executive Councils had been as satisfactory, as happily the nominations have been in the Governor-Generals' Executive Council, our apprehension regarding the search for a safe man would never have come to exist.

MINORITIES.

Upon the subject of the representation of the minorities the Congress-League scheme provides special electorates for Musulmans for their representation in fixed proportions varying according to several Provinces while for the other minorities it proposed separate representation but not separate electorates. The proportions for Musulman representation were fixed after a discussion between the League and ourselves. This has given occasion to an observation in the report that the compact shows the pressure under which the agreement was reached. Continuing in the same strain the illustrious authors of the report remark that the provision in our scheme concerning the discussion of measures affecting either community to proceed by leave of its representatives measures the distance that separates the one from the other. The system of "divide and rule" is an acknowledged method in most alien Governments and it is nothing surprising if for the time being a feeling has existed between the two great communities of India that in some respects each has a special interest of its own but are not the signs of fusion abundantly present? While the report dwells on "the difficulty with which the agreement between the two communities was reached" it fails to take notice of the lesson the agreement inculcates that those that had been artificially parted have at last come to realize that a common motherland binds them together and in the unity of action they

(Continued on page 4.)

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SPECIAL SESSOIN OF THE CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 3.)

have commenced to see that natural ties, ties established by an all-wise Providence, cannot be torn asunder in spite of seductive arts. Is there not in the reunion of the Hindu and the Musulman a prophecy of the future? The Musulman has in certain Provinces asked for more than his proportionate share and we of the Congress have ungrudgingly yielded to his wish. Yet has not the Musulman, in Provinces where numerically he has the preponderance of population, of his own free will agreed to a lesser proportion of representation? Does this not show that whatever differences artifice had created have been by the union of hearts and the conception of common interest wiped out? But let us look into the proposal of the report. The authors say that they are bound to reserve their approval of the proportions until they have ascertained what their effect will be upon other interests. While the above observation is made the report proceeds that it welcomes the assent of the Muslim-League that the Musulmans are not to participate in the general electorate when a separate electorate is accorded to them. I believe that the assent of the League was given on the basis of the proportions agreed upon between us and them and I am informed that they take objection to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford interfering with the arrangement made between the two representative bodies of the country. As a criticism on the subject of the representation of minorities I do not desire to do more than quote from the report itself: "The British Government is often accused of dividing men in order to govern them. But if it unnecessarily divides them at the very moment when it professes to start them on the road to governing themselves it will find it difficult to meet the charge of being hypocritical or short-sighted." I trust that Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford are not conscious that the reservation that they have made in regard to Musulman representation is liable to be construed into a policy of "divide and rule."

FISCAL POLICY.

The fiscal policy concerning India has not been stated in any detail by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. They say that connected intimately with the matter of industries is the question of the Indian tariff. No one can doubt the defect of the existing fiscal policy so far as the interest of India is concerned. The subject is obviously excluded from discususion as it has been thought undesirable at this juncture to raise any question of the modification of the fiscal policy. The illustrious authors of the Report say that they have no immediate proposals to make but they are anxious that any decision which may hereafter be taken should be taken with full appreciation of educated Indian opinion. We have through our representatives in the Indian Legislative Council, by our speeches from public platforms and by the medium of the press, expressed the Indian desire for a protective tariff. With growing expenditure on administration and expanding individual needs we look to protective tariff as a means of bringing relief. We believe that if industries are to be nurtured tariff must be adopted. We are told that our belief is wrong but so long as our error in calculation is not demonstrated our faith in protective tariff will remain. Our desire for fiscal autonomy is not based upon any hostility to British interest. No doubt the extent of Indian gain will mean a corresponding loss to the British merchant but in the larger economy of the Empire a strong and prosperous India is of much greater value than mere commercial gain to Great Britain. The need to strengthen the Empire is demonstrated by the present War and the necessity for the strengthening of every unit of the Empire is now beyond question. I do not think any one will dispute the statement that in the past Indian commercial interest was subordinated to British interest. But with a more spacious view of the Empire we expect greater attention to be paid to what will conduce to the prosperity of the country. Much of the political situation in India is due to economic forces that have been silently but surely working. It has often been said that foreign capital, which means British capital, has done much for the development of Indian resources. That is true if the development of resources as an abstract idea, detached from actual benefit, were regarded as a title of the British capitalist to the gratitude of the Indian people. The question is, has the kind of development, that we have had, brought to the Indian the prosperity that he wants. The Indian has merely been the producer of raw materials for the benefit of British manufacturers who have purchased the materials from him at low prices and sold the manufactured articles to him at high prices. Indusfrially we have been left so utterly untrained that we have not been able to free ourselves from the importation of foreign manufactures, while the export of raw materials has continued on an ascending scale. Frankly stated our conviction has been that our industrial backwardness has been positively encouraged in the interest of British manufacturers. This conviction is not based upon a mere prejudice that one race may have against another, but it is based upon facts of history dating from the time when the commercial development of the country was fostered by the Company as a matter of business. The traditions of the Company inherited by the Government under the Crown, we believe, have not been departed from and British commercial interests have had the same fostering care as in the days of the Company. The maintenance of the duty on cotton goods manufactured in the country has been unquestionably in the interest of Lancashire. The need for industrial development has been felt by us for a long time and it is at our solicitation that the Government now seems to be cognizant of it. We are glad to note that Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford are agreed that if the resources of the country are to be developed the Government must take action. We have long urged that the Government ought to be alive to their responsibility for the industrial development of the country; we have been crying for scientific institutes and technical institutions; we have urged upon their attention the examples of Germany and Japan. Have the Government up to now responded to our call with that depth of sympathy that the circumstances demanded? The dearth of technical institutions in the country testifies to the correctness of the charge of that the Government, contrary to their duty, are indifferent to our industrial growth. Until the Government come forward as guide and helper the charge will stand and we would be entitled to entertain the belief, as indeed at present we do, that in the policy of the Government the interest of India is but merely secondary. The political consequences of such a belief can be easily imagined, for no Government can afford to allow the impression to prevail and to spread that the ruled are being "bled white" for the profit of the rulers. The whole subject has been comprehensively put by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in language that is impossible to be excelled. They say: "After the war the need for industrial development will be all the greater unless India is to become a mere dumping-ground for the manufactures of foreign nations which will then be competing all the more keenly for the markets on which their political strength so perceptibly depends. India will certainly consider herself entitled to claim all the help that her Government can give her to enable her to take her place as a manufacturing country; and unless the claim is admitted it will surely turn into an insistent request for a tariff which will penalize imported articles without respect of origin. On all grounds a forward policy in industrial development is urgently called for not merely to give India economic stability; but in order to satisfy the aspirations of her people who desire to see her stand before the world as a well-poised, up-to-date country; in order to provide an outlet for the energies of her youngmen who are otherwise drawn exclusively to Government service for a few over-stocked professions; in order that money now lying unproductive may be applied to the benefit of the whole community and in order that the too speculative and literary tendencies of Indian thought may be bent to more practical ends, and the people may be better qualified to shoulder the new responsibilities which the new constitution will lay upon them."

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

So far I have dealt with the proposals that come under that part of the announcement of the 20th August that relates to the gradual development of self-governing institutions. I now take up that part of the announcement that declares the policy of the increasing association of Indians in the administration.

The subject is of sufficient importance to have been accorded the first place in the declaration of policy. Happily the proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford neutralise the effect of the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1912. The report of the Commission was unsatisfactory enough even for the time when it was prepared and it would be much more so now under present changed conditions, when volcanic events have caused an upheaval in our modes of thought. The Report on the Reforms as a whole bears testimony to the liberal and sympathetic inclination of its authors in treating Indian questions and we welcome their observation, in dealing with the subject of the public services, that an entirely new policy towards the Indian Government has been adopted which must be very largely dependent for success on the extent to which it is found possible to introduce Indians into every branch of the administration. The declaration of policy of his Majesty's Government ushers in a new era in the destiny of India and if that policy is worked out in its integrity, until responsible Government is established, within a reasonable period of time, the discontent that stalks the land will not have disappeared. The two great changes that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy propose in respect of the public services are (1) the removal of all racial bars and (2) recruitment in India and England for services for which recruitment in England only is permitted at present. These changes will be a concession to the Indian demand that has been voiced from the Congress ever since its birth. It will not serve any useful purpose to refer to the past history of the exclusion of Indians from the superior services. The declaration of policy gives us a hope for the future and we are now concerned more with what the services are going to be than what they have been. No one minimises the record of the Indian Civil Service. From its inception that Service has comprised earnest and ardent workers of Great Britain and the Indian Empire of to-day is a production of Great Britain in which they have had a considerable, if not the main, part. Judged from our point of view their labours have not been altruistic, but incidentally, while they have worked for their own country, they have helped us to ideas of freedom and liberty, of nationhood and political rights, which I treat as acquisitions of the greatest value for the up-building of that India which is our dream to-day and we hope will be our realization to-morrow. No question of gratitude arises in this as we have paid heavily for what we have received. It would be unjust to construe our demand for a larger share in the Services as denoting any hostility towards the members of the Services The changes proposed in respect of the public Services are merely steps towards the restitution of our rights and it is a gratifying feature of the changes that in the future there is to be between the official and the non-official more of partnership and less of dictation. The Royal Commission of 1912 had recommended that 25 per cent. of the superior posts of the Indian Civil Service should be recruited for in India but Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have raised the proportion to 33 per cent. and this percentage is to be increased by 1½ per cent. annually until the periodic Commission is appointed which will re-examine the whole subject. This means that if the periodic Commission comes at the end of 12 years the proportion of recruitment in India at the time will be a little more than 50 per cent. The method proposed is ascending. Our complaint that we have been shut out from practical experience of the problems of administration is acknowledged and it is towards the remedying of that defect that racial bars are to be removed and recruitment in India is desired. I for my part welcome the proposed changes for they, while assuring to us our purpose, do not carry with them the dangers of abruptness.

THE ARMY.

The policy concerning admission of Indians into Military Service has been enunciated by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in a spirit of sympathy towards Indian aspirations. The refusals to provide military training to the Indian people justly laid the Government open to the charge that their motive was to keep the Indians down—in order to rule them. It is gratifying to note that the angle of view on Indian questions is changed and the policy of keeping India in a state of degrading subjection by emasculating her people is altered. The promise of King's Commissions to Indians is a happy augury of the good time to come.

THE NON-OFFICIAL BRITISH COMMUNITY.

We have no quarrel with the non-official British community, nor do we desire to have any. Under the changed conditions if responsible Government is really established in the land our attitude towards them should be of cordial friendliness for. whatever conflict there may be between interest of individuals, it would be in the higher interests of India that the co-operation of all inhabiting the land must be sought and secured. Towards the Anglo-Indian community our attitude must be equally friendly. Their position is peculiar in the economy of India and when a Government resting on the wishes of the people comes to be established the duty of protecting small communities will devolve upon those that are numerically superior. I am looking forward to the day when the Anglo-Indian community will feel that its interests are not different from the interests of the Indians and will drop that aloofness from us which unfortunately at present characterizes its attitude. We are asking for a free India and a necessary condition of such an India is the blending together of the large and small communities into one united nation. The unification of all interests is the task before us and lovers of the country no doubt realize that this is not the time, nor the occasion to quarrel amongst ourselves. Those that are not in the fold must be brought into it. On the subject of social relations Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have given to all parties words of advice that we may all well take to heart. It would be useful to quote here the words of the illustrious authors of the report. "If there are Indians who really desire to see India leave the Empire, to get rid of English officers and English commerce, we believe that among their springs of actions will be found the bitterness of feeling that has been nurtured out of some manifestation that the Englishman does not think the Indian an equal. Very small seeds casually thrown may result in great harvests of political calamity. We feel that, particularly at the present stage of India's progress, it is the plain duty of every Englishman and woman, official and non-official, in India to avoid the offence and the blunder of discourtesy: and none the less is it incumbent on the educated Indian to cultivate patience and a more generous view of what may very likely be no more than heedlessness or difference of custom."

CONDITIONS OF THE PROBLEM.

Leaving aside historical survey of the past, facts have to be faced whether by British statesmen or by us. Macaulay has said: "Of all forms of tyranny I believe that the worst is that of a nation over a nation" and "the heaviest of all yokes is the yoke of the stranger." That is as true now as in the days of Macaulay and his observation applies as much to India as to any other country. To deny that India feels the yoke of the stranger is to shut one's eyes to fundamental facts. The apologists of British rule in India have asserted that the presence of the British in this land has been due to humane motives; that British object has been to save the people from themselves, to raise their moral standard, to bring them material prosperity, to confer on them the civilising influences of Europe, and so forth and so on. These are hypocricies common to most apologists. The fact is that the East India Company was not conceived for the benefit of India but to take tway her wealth for the benefit of Britain. The greed of wealth that characterized its doings was accompanied by greed for territorial possession and when the transference of rule from the Company to the Crown took place, the greed of wealth and lust of power abated not one jot in the inheritors, the only difference being that tyranny became systematized and plunder became scientific. The people know it, they feel it, and they are asking for a reparation for the incidents of the past. If, as in the language of Mr. Asquith, the Empire is to be for us worth living in, as well as worth dying for, that reparation must be made. The plea, to resist our demand, is put forward by short-sighted people that India is not yet educationally fit. They ignore the fact that it is not in literacy that the knowledge of one's rights lies but in that intuitive capacity which is God's gift to all races. We were told that the educated Indian is removed from the masses and between them there is no bond of sympathy to unite them to a common purpose; that the educated Indian is not capable of representing his less fortunate brethren; that the interests of the uneducated classes can be best administered by the British officials. The charges against us are unjust calumnies and the claims of the bureaucrat to represent the masses are arrogant assumptions. After more than a hundred years of uncontrolled sway over India the British administration in this country is not able to show a greater result in the spread of literacy than about six per cent. of the population. Those that have kept the people in the darkness of ignorance are the very people who lay claim to the entrustment of the people's interest to them. It is we who have been crying for more education and it is they that have been trying to retard mass education. It is our representative Gopal Krishna Gokhale that introduced the Primary Education Bill and it was the bureaucrat that threw it out. It is we who have been trying to broaden the political basis and it is they who are trying to narrow it down. The interest of the rulers and the ruled have been not only apart but widely divergent. To the advocates of the patriarchal system of sheltered existence we raise our warning finger to point out the importance of facing facts. For India to remain within the Empire she must be freed from an unwholesome tutelage and unless she is accorded a place of honour and dignity alongside the self-governing units of the Empire, what is now a source of profit will assuredly turn into a source of peril. The present war has revealed the importance of cohesion, and unless that cohesion means to India her uplift, it is idle to accept her to work for an Empire in which her position is base and degrading. The sense of the unity of sentiment and consciousness of the identity of interest that now pervade all classes can not now be checked and Indian progress can not any more be resisted. and wise statesmanship dictates that in dealing with India Great Britain should adopt the noble policy of helping India to rise to the full stature and dignity of a Self-governing member of the British Empire.

Brother delegates, I have in this address to you purposely refrained from indulging in generalities, for I felt that I could more usefully engage your attention with the consideration of the reform proposals than abstract discussion of political philosophy. I have not dealt with every detail of the reforms but I have tried to touch upon, in brief, the more important of the proposals. The subject itself is vast, the atmosphere in which it has to be discussed has to be calm, heat has to be avoided, rhetoric has to give place to sound reasoning. To my countrymen I say: "Press your demands forcefully and insistently and if you are not heard now, your cause being righteous you will prevail in the end." And to the great British nation I commend the warning words of their great liberal statesman, Lord Morley: "If Imperialism means your own demoralization, if it means lowering your own standard of civilization and humanity, then in the name of all you hold precious, beware of it."

BANDE MATARAM.

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Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

ORDINARY STYLE

NICKEL SILVER..Rs. 37
STERLING „ .. „ 43
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE

NEW PATENT STYLE.

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

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